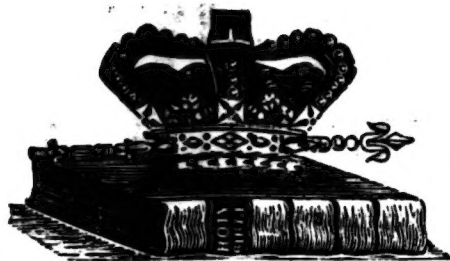


JOHN



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LONDON, JUNE 25.

GLADSTONIAN PROSPECTS.

Thanks to the perversity of their leader, the Gladstonians find themselves on the threshold of the General Election in precisely the situation which they had been sedulously trying to avoid. They find that, after all, they have to fight the battle principally on the Home Rule issue. That is the reverse of what they intended to do. They had arranged that the Irish question was not to be put too prominently forward. They were, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN says, to talk about everything except Home Rule. The subject was, as far as practicable, to be slurred over. Home Rule for Ireland was, of course, to remain, as they say in America, a "plank" in the Radical "platform." But they were assuredly not going to the country on the question of Home Rule. The English electorate were to be invited to support Mr. GLADSTONE rather on the strength of dazzling promises such as those embodied in the Newcastle programme; while the Parliamentary majority to be thus obtained could of course be employed to carry Home Rule afterwards. In short, the shrewd business-managers of the Gladstonian faction counted on getting up an enthusiasm on various other subjects, the impetus of which would carry Home Rule along with it. They knew very well that the British voter was sick to death of the eternal Irish question. They knew that, appealed to on that ground, he could by no means be relied upon to return the desired answer. But they hoped that, won by golden promises of future "boons," he might be induced to give a languid assent to their oft-repeated assurance that the setting-up of an Irish Parliament is "inevitable" as the one and only remedy for Irish discontent.

Home Rule, then, was to be kept in the background. It was a not very welcome subject, and it was felt that the less said about it the better. Unfortunately for the wire-pullers of the Separatist party, circumstances have proved fatally adverse to their wishes. Home Rule has elbowed its way to the front in spite of them. Their own leader, to do him justice, has shown no disposition whatever to make the Irish question a merely secondary issue in the pending struggle. Until quite lately, he has appeared to be profoundly unconscious of the fact, long patent to everybody else, that the greater number of his English followers by no means share his exalted sentiments about Home Rule. There was nothing to indicate that so much as a shadow of a doubt had ever crossed Mr. GLADSTONE'S mind on the subject. And the final cure of the ills of Ireland by means of his own nostrum is still the goal towards which his whole efforts tend. All else must be put aside as unworthy of serious consideration in comparison with this one object. He is unable even to conceal his utter lack of interest in the other questions which clamour for his attention. If he mentions them in his Election Address, it is not for their own sake, or because he means to take any steps to help them on. It is solely with a view to enforcing his favourite conclusion:—"You want all these things. Very well, then pass my Home Rule scheme as quickly as you can; because not one of the objects which you have so much at heart can be so much as entertained until the Irish question is out of the way."

It is Mr. GLADSTONE'S deliberate purpose, therefore, to push Home Rule once more to the front, in spite of the views held by some of his more astute counsellors. And the Gladstonian rank and file might have been willing to acquiesce in it—might have consented to accept

Mr. GLADSTONE on his own terms—if there had been any reasonable chance of his plan succeeding. Home Rule (which they don't care a fig for) first, and a number of other great Radical measures (which they do care very much for) afterwards: that is an acceptable, if not a very palatable, sort of arrangement—provided always that the former half of it can be carried out. But how if it cannot be carried out? How if it has become increasingly evident that a Home Rule scheme never can and never will be a practicable measure? In that case, to neglect the rest of the Radical programme in order to pursue this will-o'-the-wisp is, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has so often insisted, to postpone it till the Greek Kalends. And this is the rock upon which the Radical ship has already begun to show signs of splitting. The discussion last week between Mr. GLADSTONE and the working-men's deputation which asked his support for an Eight Hours' Bill was interesting from several points of view. It was pretty, for one thing, to see the skill in dialectic fence exhibited by the veteran statesman as, by a series of questionings that recalled the Socratic method, he gradually led his visitors on to expose their own folly. But for our present purpose the most noticeable thing about the interview was the complete indifference manifested by Mr. GLADSTONE to any political schemes except that of Home Rule for Ireland, and the no less complete indifference with which that very subject is regarded by the working-class representatives who waited upon him. At present there seems every reason to anticipate that Mr. GLADSTONE'S attitude on the Eight Hours' question will deprive him of a considerable number of working-class votes. Nor, as the Duke of DEVONSHIRE reminded his hearers at Bath, is it only the supporters of the Eight Hours' movement who may be expected to take offence. A feeling of disappointment similar to theirs can hardly fail to irritate other earnest Radicals whose pet projects are also to be indefinitely postponed to the demands of the Irish Separatists.

Those Gladstonians, therefore, who hoped to carry the country by means of a flaming and flaring programme of Revolutionary measures, find themselves forced after all to put Home Rule in the forefront, and to admit, as Lord ROSEBURY explicitly did at Edinburgh the other day, that until Home Rule ceases to "block the way," it is useless to talk of programmes. And it so happens that, just at this crisis in the electoral prospects of the Gladstonians, there is forthcoming a crowning proof that Home Rule is an idle dream that can never be realised, and that ought not to be even if it could. If anything was needed to bring that fact home to Englishmen, it has been supplied once for all by the great Ulster Convention at Belfast, and by the second Convention—equally significant in its way, though less numerously attended—held in Dublin the day before yesterday. With the subject of these remarkable gatherings we deal fully elsewhere. Here let it suffice to point out that the resolute attitude of the Irish Loyalists has forced into prominence, in a new and startling manner, that one question which the cooler heads among the Gladstonians have been trying to relegate to a subordinate position. With Ulster thundering at the gates, how is it possible to keep up that farce? It is one thing to bamboozle the weary voter into a reluctant concession of Home Rule on the plea of its permanently pacifying Ireland. It is another and quite a different thing to disprove the clear evidence by which that pleasant theory is utterly and finally exploded. What the electors are promised is an Ireland made contented and tranquil, loyal and united, by means of Home Rule. What they see even now rising up before them is the moral certainty that Home Rule will bring in its train nothing but burning dissensions, fierce strife, and within a brief interval actual civil war. Many a Gladstonian Radical who would have yielded to the blandishments of Irish Nationalism, will at least hesitate before turning a deaf ear to the stern warnings of Irish Loyalists.

And so it has come about that Home Rule is once more the question of the hour, and that the appeal to the country is made primarily on that issue. That this should be the battlefield between the two great parties in the State is probably much to the tactical disadvantage of the Opposition, and in a corresponding degree to the advantage of the Ministerialists. If therefore, Lord SALISBURY and his colleagues, under circumstances so favourable to their success, should still fail to obtain the support of the electorate, they will have nobody to thank but themselves. They have deliberately courted disaster by their desertion of Conservative principles and their cynical contempt for Conservative feeling. A Ministry that really represented the traditions of the Tory party could, at the present juncture, secure the suffrages of all honest men. If Lord SALISBURY'S Government should fail to do that, it will be solely on the ground of their having betrayed the cause they were pledged to maintain, and alienated those whose generous confidence they have recklessly abused.

THE IRISH LOYALISTS.

"I do not like these Ulster Conventions," exclaimed Lord ROSEBURY at Whitechapel the night before last. His Lordship's sentiment on the subject is entirely shared by his party, from Mr. GLADSTONE downwards—or is it upwards? The Ulster Convention at Belfast, and the Convention of Loyalist representatives from Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, since held at Dublin, are most disconcerting to the politicians who propose to dismember the Empire and to sell Ireland to traitors and accomplices of murder and outrage. The Loyalist demonstration, regarded from any point of view, is at least a genuine expression of the deep convictions entertained by men whom it is no exaggeration to describe as the cream of the whole Irish people. Lord ROSEBURY and his fellow-spokesmen of Gladstonian faction do themselves no credit when they condescend to employ the weapons of deliberate insult and flippant contumely against men of whom—be their opinions what they may—no one possessing the least shred of self-respect would venture to speak in the way that Lord ROSEBURY has spoken of them. We take leave to tell Lord ROSEBURY that the charges he has insinuated against the good faith of the Irish Loyalists are such as he well knows he dare not state in a more direct form. At Edinburgh he said that he saw the hand of the Carlton Club in the Belfast Convention, and at Whitechapel he sneered at the money spent upon it. The innuendo is that this great Loyalist demonstration was a bogus affair got up and paid for by Tory wirepullers. That suggestion is as false as Lord ROSEBURY'S own pretended disdain for a movement that has simply knocked the bottom out of the whole Home Rule agitation. Lord ROSEBURY is, we admit, an authority on the subject of bogus demonstrations. He probably knows—or could easily ascertain from Mr. SCHNADHORST—the exact sum requisite for hiring London sandwich men, at so much per hundred, to figure in a street procession with hop-poles as Kentish labourers. But his Lordship needs to be respectfully assured that the political faction at whose heels he consents to be dragged owns an entire monopoly of similar devices. Lord ROSEBURY and other exponents of Gladstonian Radicalism are quite free to express their dislike for the Irish Loyalists—as free as they are to cultivate the friendship of the men who represent the cause of treason and tyranny. But the more violent and unfair the denunciations levelled at the loyal Irish minority, the more evident will it become that the cause of Home Rule has received a mortal blow.

It is only by misrepresentation that the Separatists can hope to minimise the effect produced in England by these great gatherings in Belfast and Dublin. Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. MORLEY would have it believed that the Conventions were merely actuated by Orange bigotry and intolerance. The plain fact is that the motive

of the whole movement is not primarily religious at all. The Dublin Convention was presided over by a distinguished Roman Catholic nobleman, the Earl of FINGALL, many of whose co-religionists were present at both gatherings. The Ulster Convention cannot with the least show of truth be termed a mere assemblage of Orangemen. The leading speakers, and a very large proportion of the delegates, were Presbyterians and other hereditary opponents of Orangeism. Only the other day these men were staunch Liberals, or even Radicals, and warm supporters of Mr. GLADSTONE. Nowhere did Mr. GLADSTONE's agrarian legislation receive a more hearty welcome than among the tenant-farmers of Ulster. But these are the very men who almost more than any other class of the community dreading Home Rule are now among Mr. GLADSTONE's most prominent opponents. And, as with the representatives of the agricultural industry of Ulster, so with the representatives of every branch of Ulster commerce.

"What have they to be afraid of?" asks Mr. GLADSTONE. The answer can be summed up in a nutshell. The honest and hard-working classes, whether of Ulster or of the other provinces, object to being put under the heel of ruffians and scoundrels—the men whom a Court of Law has convicted of complicity in murder and outrage—the men who invented and carried on the infamous Plan of Campaign. "What have they to be afraid of?" The prosperous and well-to-do classes, whether of Ulster or of the other provinces, object to being ruined—to being fleeced and robbed—by the pack of needy thieves who controlled the National League. "What have they to be afraid of?" The men who are loyal to the QUEEN and loyal to England object to being put under the domination of traitors and Fenians, of Murder Leaguers and Moonlighters. What have they to be afraid of, indeed!

The matter really does not admit of argument. The Separatists may squirm and wriggle; they may indulge in obfuscation and misrepresentation to their hearts' content. But Home Rule is dead, and Irish Loyalty has killed it. That is the plain fact, which nothing that may now happen one way or the other in the slightest affect. The English people have never been enamoured of Home Rule. But they know now, what they had not realised before, that Home Rule spells Civil War, and they will not be induced to embark on that policy even to soothe the wounded vanity of Mr. GLADSTONE.

Reviews.

WHYMPER'S ANDES.*

In the literary history of 1892, so far as that history has as yet progressed, there can be but little doubt that Mr. Whympers book of travels will hold a foremost place, and we do not think it probable that the latter half of the year will produce anything which is likely to dethrone it from its supremacy. Some additional support to this view is afforded by the fact that the book, though so recently published, has already attained to the distinction of a second edition, which is a proof that the public do still buy books, even expensive and solid books, if they are worth buying. So unusual a popular tribute to Mr. Whympers sumptuous volume is well merited, both by its literary and its artistic excellence. That excellence renders it a worthy successor of the same writer's *Scrambles in the Alps*, which has attained to the dignity of a standard work, the first edition of which, if we mistake not, commands a high price among book fanciers.

The subject of the present volume is less familiar, but, perhaps, on that account no less attractive to the general reader, than that of its predecessor, and as a contribution to the scientific literature of travel possesses considerable advantages over that predecessor, while in the excellence of its illustrations it is fully up to the same high level as was attained in the earlier work. Indeed, we may well doubt if any more admirable specimens of wood engraving have ap-

* *Travels Among the Great Andes of the Equator.* By Edward Whympers.—London: John Murray, 1892.

peared of late years than those with which the present volume is adorned. Much has been said of late of the superiority of the American style of wood engraving, but that alleged superiority is certainly challenged when we find such beautiful work produced by the English method as is contained in the volume before us. It is difficult to single out from among the many illustrations contained in that beautiful volume any one particular example, since almost every example is good, and we would rather rely for a justification of our commendation upon the general high level of excellence attained throughout than upon any isolated instances. This is more undoubtedly the best plan to adopt, in such a case, since it is, of course, impossible for the reader of a review who has not the book reviewed before him to test the correctness of the reviewer's estimate of its artistic merits, and we feel sure that any of our readers who have the book before them will be able to discover for themselves many proofs that our commendation is well founded. If we must needs, in order to vindicate our critical reputation, find some fault, we should be inclined to suggest a doubt of the advisability of introducing such a picture as the purely fanciful one of the wild beasts in the White Valley, of which the accompanying letterpress records that "we never saw any, although they prowled around us at night and left their footprints in the snow."

The travels in the Andes which are here recorded were undertaken by the author in 1879 mainly with a view of solving the question of the effect of the diminished atmospheric pressure experienced as the traveller attains a great altitude. It appeared to Mr. Whympers necessary, in order to arrive at any result of a conclusive character, that the complications arising from fatigue, privation, cold, and insufficiency or unsuitability of food should be eliminated, and that the experiment should be carried out by persons accustomed to mountain work at an elevation in excess of that at which serious inconveniences have occurred, and after a prolonged sojourn at such an elevation. Mr. Whympers first idea was to select the Himalayas as the scene of his experiment, and in 1874 he had projected a scheme for visiting that field of research, which he was unable to carry out owing to frontier complications. Being also debarred from visiting Chili, Peru, and Bolivia, from somewhat similar causes, he fell back upon the Republic of Ecuador as the most hopeful scene of his scientific labours, which involved, in addition to his main object, dealing with mountain sickness, "the determination of the altitude and the relative position of the main mountains in Ecuador, the comparison of boiling point observations and of aneroids against the mercurial barometer, and collections in Botany and Zoology at great heights." He chose as his assistants two Swiss Alpine guides, one of whom, Jean Antoine Carrel, is already well-known to the readers of the *Scrambles in the Alps*, the other being his cousin, Louis Carrel, a less distinguished member of the profession, but one who did his work well and faithfully. It had been Mr. Whympers intention to have taken a third companion of the same class, but not being able to procure one he was compelled to fall back on the less valuable services of any chance assistant whom he could pick up in Ecuador, and, all things considered, he was reasonably fortunate in this respect, though of course the native assistant was of no use where a knowledge of mountain craft was required.

Chimborazo itself, that monarch of New World mountains, plays the most prominent part in his exploration, and he takes the opportunity of correcting some of the errors relating to it into which previous travellers have fallen. It is certainly curious to find him so often in conflict with Humboldt, whose reputation cannot but suffer from the frequent correction of his statements, hitherto implicitly accepted, supported by Mr. Whympers from his own personal experience. We cannot help feeling a certain shock at having our faith in that distinguished traveller so rudely shaken, as it must needs be by a perusal of Mr. Whympers work, and though the latter always speaks respectfully of his great forerunner, it is pretty evident that it is only his respect for the established reputation of the world-famed traveller which prevents his being far more outspoken as to his misstatements. For example, the great mountain—of which, as seen from the slopes above Guaranda, a most admirably engraved sketch is given—is crowned by glaciers and streaming with glaciers, though Humboldt expressly declares that he saw no glaciers in Ecuador, neither does he mention the fact that it has two summits, though the two—"twin snowy

"domes"—are, as Mr. Whympers states, distinctly visible. It is also quite evident that the elder traveller must have made a considerable blunder, either in his estimate of the height to which he climbed, or of the time occupied in the descent, when his figures give, as Mr. Whympers points out, an average rate of 61ft. per minute as attained by men encumbered with mercurial barometers and laden with geographical specimens descending a ridge, in many places only from 8in. to 10in. wide, traversing friable rock and full of loose places, which had to be carefully tested and cautiously trod. The carriage of the barometers, which required to be handled with tender care, added a good deal to the labours of Mr. Whympers assistants, as so much depended upon their preservation, for no small part of his book is devoted to a comparison between the records of the aneroid and of the mercurial barometers, which is somewhat heavy reading for others than the professed scientific reader. But, apart from this scientific matter, there is a great deal in the book which will interest the general reader, and Mr. Whympers writes in a bright, lively style, which is very attractive. Nor does he, though expressly disclaiming any intention of concerning himself with commerce or politics, or with the natives and their curious ways, altogether abstain from reference to these more general topics of interest. But at the same time it is mainly with the subject of the effects of low pressure in producing mountain sickness that he occupies himself. At a pressure of 16,500 inches (16,684ft.), in their second camp on Chimborazo, he and his Swiss comrades were incapacitated for work—his native assistants, by the way, not being similarly affected—and he describes the symptoms at some detail. On the important question which his journey was intended to solve, whether it is possible to become habituated to the low pressure, he speaks with a somewhat uncertain sound, but the result of his experiment, taken as a whole, seems to show that the explorers became somewhat habituated to, though never entirely overcoming the effects of it.

The actual height of the great mountain itself, on the slope of which this second camp was pitched, is estimated by Mr. Whympers at 20,498ft., somewhat less than the lowest estimate of any of his predecessors, and nearly 1,000ft. less than that of the most distinguished of them. Next to Chimborazo itself, among the Great Andes of the Equator, comes Cotopaxi, of which Mr. Whympers gives two very striking pictures—one of them representing the famous volcano as seen from the hacienda of San Rosario, and the other depicting part of the exterior of the crater. Lower down in the scale of giants is Cayambe, in the ascent of which the travellers attained their fastest ascending rate, some 831ft. per hour, a fact carefully reported by Mr. Whympers, who, though it was no part of his object to make or break records, thought it very desirable to do what has not hitherto been done, and to bring together rates of speed attained in mountain climbing as having an important bearing on his main subject. He has noted that, whether fast or slow, the Carrels always commenced to give indications of fatigue when they were about 18,000ft. high,—some 1,500ft. it will be observed, above the height which Mr. Whympers has previously assigned as being, so to speak, mountain-sickness level. Cayambe does not seem to be altogether so interesting a mountain as Chimborazo or Cotopaxi, and the author does not give us any picture of it.

We have referred mainly to the mountain illustrations contained in the present goodly volume, as these are to our mind of the greatest interest, and Mr. Whympers has a special facility in that branch of art. But there are also not a few clever illustrations of the inhabitants of the country, and of the botanical, and yet more of the entomological treasures of the district traversed, which will in their turn delight those who think the proper study of mankind is man, or whose tastes lie in the direction of plants and insects. One full-page engraving of various specimens of the latter, under the somewhat gruesome title of "Selections from the Author's Bedroom Collection at Guayaquil," is in itself enough to fill the entomologist with rapture, and the ordinary mortal with horror.

ST. ATHANASIUS.*

An invaluable service is rendered to the study of Catholic theology by every well-directed

* *A Select Library of Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers of the Christian Church.* (Second Series.) Edited by Henry Wace, D.D., and Philip Schaff, D.D., LL.D. Vol. IV. *St. Athanasius.* Edited by the Rev. Archibald Robertson, M.A., Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.—Oxford: Parker and Co.; and New York: Christian Literature Co., 1892.

effort to extend the knowledge of Patristic literature. In these days there exist special reasons why it is desirable that the writings of St. Athanasius in particular should be rendered easily accessible to English Churchmen. We should on this account have welcomed the publication of the handsome quarto before us, even if its merits had been far less considerable than they actually are. But the admirable manner in which the Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall has fulfilled his task is deserving of the highest praise. Mr. Robertson's aim has been to provide the English reader with as complete an apparatus as possible for the study of Athanasius, his life, and his theological influence. Hardly any treatise of importance from the pen of this great Doctor of the Church has been omitted from the volume, and its contents are arranged as nearly as may be in their chronological order. Most of the translations and notes are substantially those contributed by John Henry Newman half-a-century ago to the Oxford *Library of the Fathers*. Of the seven hundred pages composing the present volume, about five hundred are occupied with the Saint's historical and anti-Arian works, and an additional fifty with the Festal Letters. Here the translations and notes are nearly, though not quite, all revisions of those in the *Library of the Fathers*. The present editor's re-touching, both of notes and translation, has been performed with no wanton or irreverent hand. So great, indeed, is his respect for Newman's eminence as a scholar and theologian, that he has for the most part left the Tractarian leader's expressions of theological opinion intact, even where he himself may not agree with them. Of the kind of modification which it has been deemed necessary to make in the translation two good examples may be cited from the *Four Discourses against the Arians*, where (1) "essence" has throughout been used in place of "substance," and (2) an attempt has been made to distinguish between *γεννητός* and *γενόμενος* by employing different equivalents in English. The importance of preserving this distinction is obvious, the former word meaning "begotten" and the latter "originated."

But, though Mr. Robertson is indebted so considerably to Newman in the bulk of his volume, it need hardly be pointed out that the amount both of labour and of learning requisite for any adequate revision of the work of so distinguished a predecessor is far greater than is superficially exhibited in the results. Moreover, the translations of several important treatises, and the the introductions prefixed to all, are Mr. Robertson's own unaided work. The "personal" Letters of Athanasius, occupying about thirty pages, are entirely translated and annotated by the present editor.

We have still to mention the Prolegomena, extending over nearly a hundred large and closely printed pages, concerning which Mr. Robertson writes modestly enough in his Preface, though they constitute a very valuable feature of the book. The editor exhibits a minutely intimate acquaintance with the various topics discussed, and a painstaking accuracy in setting forth facts. The first chapter is a useful guide to the literature relating to St. Athanasius: the various editions and translations of his works, his biographies, and the history of the Arian controversy and of the Christian doctrines involved in it. Next follows a concise account of the Saint's life and of the Arian heresy. Nowhere is the thoroughness of Mr. Robertson's grasp of his subject more strikingly exhibited than it is here. The third chapter deals with the writings and characteristics of St. Athanasius. The short sketch of his personal character strikes us as particularly well done. The summary of Athanasian theology is also a careful piece of work; though in one important instance it seems to us that the editor reads his own view into the words of his author. We refer to the account given on page lxxviii. of the teaching of St. Athanasius as to Christ's human knowledge. Mr. Robertson writes:—"The very idea of the 'Incarnation is that of a limiting of the Divine 'under human conditions,' and he applies this to the specific case of our Lord's knowledge. We cannot find any language of St. Athanasius embodying this idea of the limitation of our Lord's Divine knowledge. It is one thing to say—as St. Athanasius says, and as of course every Catholic equally holds—that our Lord's human knowledge (the knowledge derived through His human faculties) was finite. It is another thing to say—as certain writers have recently maintained, and as Mr. Robertson seems to hold—that our Lord's Divine knowledge was, by virtue of the Incarnation, subjected to limitation. The two propositions are essentially distinct. As far as we can see, Mr. Robertson affirms them both, and regards them as identical."

We have still to add that the volume includes an excellent general index, as well as a complete index of Scripture texts.

SOME NEW NOVELETTES.

*My Stewardship** is a slight but clever little story told in the form of a narrative by the principal person concerned, a maiden lady, who has been entrusted with the care of a lovely and wealthy ward. The account which she gives of her stewardship is by no means satisfactory, and she, according to her own account, from the best of motives, wrecks the happiness of two young lives. One of the lives is that of the ward in question, and the other is that of the autobiographer's nephew and destined heir. It is a somewhat well-worn device to which she has resort when, by suppressing letters, she prevents the course of true love from running smooth, but the well-worn device derives a new interest from the skilful manner in which the novelist represents the evildoer as blinding her own conscience to her evildoing.

The Poison of Asps,† from the same publishers, is a more unpleasant story, telling of the mischief which may be done by calumny and slander. At the same time it must be admitted that the calumniators are not altogether without ground for their suspicions, and it would decidedly have been as well for the new rector of Tattlebridge to have been rather more discreet in his conduct. The mere fact that, when travelling down to his rectory with Colonel and Mrs. Winthorpe, he was under the mistaken impression that the young lady was the daughter, not the wife, of his elderly fellow-passenger, an impression which was removed at the close of his journey, was not sufficient to justify his devotion to the young lady in question, and he would certainly have done better not to have indulged himself in constant and intimate conversations with her, in which the ordinary rationalistic platitudes are once more trotted out. A sympathy with these platitudes, and a marked aversion to what the author calls Ritualism, are the most prominent features in the story, which, though not without a certain degree of cleverness, is not likely, we should think, to prove very attractive.

The next novelette on our list, *Mount Desolation*,‡ is of a different type, and depends for its interest on the incident, not on the study of character introduced. It opens rather feebly, but improves very much as it goes on, and it is probable that the reader who gets through the earlier chapters will not lay the book down till he comes to the end. We are informed that the main incident of the bank robbery is founded on fact, but the author has done well in supplying a motive for it, and the thrilling adventures of the highly respectable young gentleman whose love drives him to commit the robbery in question, are described with much spirit. There is also something very touching about the devotion of his accomplice, who, through mere affection for his friend, is ready, not only to share in the original crime, but also to shoot down any inconvenient personage, and it is certainly a clever stroke to represent poor Joe, who had nothing to gain by his lawless conduct, as acquiring the reputation of a fiend incarnate, while the friend for whom he sacrificed himself is elevated to the rank of a popular hero.

The story of a Friendship§ furnishes yet another type of short story, and in it Mr. Gurney has made use of a slight thread of fiction on which to hang sundry specimens of his poetic powers, and sundry religious reflections. We do not quite know that the method he has selected is altogether a happy one, but both the poetry and the reflections are full of a spirit of earnest devotion, which favourably disposes the reader towards them. At the same time, it is probable that both the one and the other would have been more genuinely attractive if they had been presented in their natural shape, as a collection of sacred poems and discourses, without an attempt being made to fit them into an imaginary narrative. So regarded, they possess considerable merit, and Mr. Gurney is gifted with no little amount of the true poetic spirit, which shows

* *My Stewardship*. By E. McQueen Gray. In One Vol.—London: Methuen and Co., 1892.

† *The Poison of Asps*. By R. Orton Prowse. In One Vol.—London: Methuen and Co., 1892.

‡ *Mount Desolation*. By W. Carlton Dawe. In One Vol.—London: Cassell and Co., 1892.

§ *The Story of a Friendship*. By the Revd. A. Gurney.—London: Kegan, Paul and Co., 1

itself, not merely in the poems which he has introduced—some of which are his own, and the others are judiciously selected—but in the grace and felicity of diction which characterise what we must needs call his sermons in disguise.

ARTS AND LETTERS.

The Fine Art Society, New Bond-street, has a remarkable picture on view, by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A., of "The Battle of Trafalgar." It has been painted for the Junior United Service Club, and is 17ft. in length. The fine design is carried out with that knowledge and refinement of draughtmanship in which Mr. Wyllie has no peer. The smallest details are carefully studied, and the swing of the heavy battleships on the water is admirably suggested; whilst signs of the fury of the fight appear on all sides and in a variety of ways. The whole is full of spirit.

A private view of Miss Maud Earl's life-size portrait of the champion fox-terrier "D'Orsay" was arranged this week at the Burlington Gallery, Old Bond-street. The picture is well worth the attention of connoisseurs of dogs, as also of artists. Miss Earl has not yet met with the appreciation which she deserves; though, when her works become more known, we have no doubt that it will be seen that in fidelity to nature and sympathetic insight into dog-character she is certainly not surpassed, if, indeed, she is equalled, by any living painter. We understand that the owner of the dog and of the portrait, Mr. Redmond, has had the picture engraved in mezzotint.

The private collection of pictures belonging to M. Coquelin is now being exhibited at the Barbizon Gallery, Piccadilly. The portion of it which is of deepest interest is that comprising portraits of the Messrs. Coquelin in the different parts for which they are celebrated, painted by the greatest French artists of the day. Many of these are of extraordinary excellence and beauty.

The most important feature of Mr. W. G. Cusins's concert at St. James's Hall last Wednesday was his own septet in F major. This work, written for piano-forte, wooden quartet, horn and double bass, exhibits in an eminent degree the scholarly qualities which mark all its composer's work. Except for learned musicians the most interesting of the three movements is perhaps the second, with its quaintly attractive *motif* and ingenious variations. The difficult passages assigned to the double bass were creditably rendered by Mr. Winterbottom, while to praise the composer's execution of the brilliant and effective piano-forte part would border upon impertinence. The absence of Signor Piatti, due to an injured arm, was felt in more ways than one. It is not disrespectful to so accomplished a violinist as Senor Arbos to remark that he hardly filled the place of the greatest of living violoncellists. His violin solos, a Romance by Svendsen, and a Spanish Dance by Sarasate, afforded a fair opportunity for the display of the Spanish artist's powers. For this they were, in our humble opinion, better adapted than the duet for violin and piano-forte—the rather hackneyed theme with variations from the Kreutzer Sonata. The pace at which this movement was taken—entirely at variance, as we venture to think, with the most trustworthy Beethoven tradition—tended to obliterate, or at least to obscure, many of the more delicate beauties of which this famous composition is so full. The whole performance, in fact, struck us as somewhat hard and unsympathetic. Far more pleasing in every way were Mr. Cusins's delightfully refined playing of Chopin's Berceuse and Ballade in A flat, Rubinstein's Mélodie in F, Schumann's Vogel als Prophet, and Heller's arrangement of Schubert's La Truite; none of which were the less welcome to the audience from the fact of their being old and familiar favourites. The remainder of the programme consisted of vocal pieces, including Mr. Cusins's "As through the land," sung by Mr. W. Shakespeare, and his duet, "Da te lontan," given by the same artist in combination with Madame Giulia Valda. The other vocalists were Madame Patey, Madame Sandon, and Miss Gwladys Wood. The audience was a large one, but so

good a concert deserved a larger. To a younger man than Mr. Cusins we should, under the circumstances, venture to offer a word of respectful advice. If he could change his patronymic to one ending in -ski, -koff, or -vitch, dye his hair vermillion and wear it like a furze-bush, acquire the general appearance of some species of Tartar or Mongol, and get a princess or two to paint his portrait, people would readily pay a guinea a piece even to sit on the tops of the organ-pipes whenever he gave a concert, and for the further privilege of mobbing him at its conclusion. Unfortunately it is, in Mr. Cusins's case, too late for any similar suggestions to be adopted, even if they were acceptable on other grounds. Mr. Cusins is, it must be confessed, a mere Englishman, and will have to rest content with his long-won and firmly-established fame as one of the most eminent composers and talented musicians which our country has produced. A concert such as that given on Wednesday may not attract a gaping crowd of lion-hunters. But it at any rate brings together an audience which, however select in point of numbers, knows how to recognise and to appreciate the claims of solid artistic merit.

A portrait lent by the Duke of Hamilton to the Stuart Exhibition, at the New Gallery, as a likeness of Mary Queen of Scots, has been cleaned, with the result that it appears pretty clearly to have been painted by Lucas de Heere.

We now learn something definite about M. Jean de Reszke's stipend at the opera. Instead of singing at the coming Goring Thomas benefit, the popular tenor offered to contribute one night's salary, and the fund will, it seems, therefore be richer by £160. In the United States his fees are a good deal larger.

Two additional memorials of deceased French celebrities are to be installed in Paris. The novelist, Gustave Flaubert, is to be honoured by having a street named after him; while Henry Beyle, who is better known by his literary pseudonym of "Stendhal" is to receive national recognition by the erection of a monument to his memory in the Montmartre Cemetery.

As a centenary memorial of the poet Shelley it is intended to establish a Shelley Library and Museum at Horsham.

An American author has just signified his design to enter with a light heart upon a somewhat stupendous task. It is nothing less than the display of the entire history of America in a series of novels. There are to be twelve of these, each covering one of the generations since Columbus.

The reminiscences of the Baroness Jenny von Gustedt, who was for some time lady-in-waiting to the Grand Duchess Maria Paulowna, the mother of the late Empress Augusta, will shortly be published under the title of "Aus Goethe's Freundeskreise." The book, edited by Lily von Kretschman, will chiefly relate to the literary and artistic doings at Weimar during the latter years of Goethe's life, and to his influence, which made itself felt after his death.

The Rathschulbibliothek of Zwickau is in possession of a rich treasure of letters of the period of the Reformation. About four thousand of such letters have been found, and the cataloguing of the collection is now in hand. Amongst others of special value are two from the hand of Johann Neudorfer, of Nuremberg, the creator of the German Schönschreibekunst. The only specimens of his own writing hitherto known to be extant were his subscriptions to Albrecht Dürer's pictures "Die Temperamente," and a single letter of his in the Nuremberg city archives. Both the letters discovered at Zwickau were written to Stephan Roth, one in 1531, the other in 1533.

A valuable Rembrandt, painted in 1662, has just been discovered. It hangs in the Stockholm Museum, and has for its subject the chief of the Batavians, Civilis, opposing the Romans, whom, some years before the Christian era, he drove out of Holland. Herr Goethe, the curator of the museum, has only just discovered that it is a Rembrandt.

The latest additions to the National Gallery are (1) a "Landscape with Satyrs," by M. Ryckhaert, and (2) a group of six heads, by Hogarth. The former is a bequest by Mr. W. R. Cooper. The latter was purchased the other day at a very low price from Mr. J. C. Wedderburn's collection.

At the last meeting of the Royal Historical Society there was read the curious and interesting diary of the Duke of Stettin through Germany, England, France, and Italy in the latter months of 1602. This has been translated by Dr. Gottfried von Bulow, Keeper of the Archives of Pomerania, from the only copy known to be existing, and now deposited in the Royal Archives at Stettin, and the work was done at the request of Mr. Wilfrid Powell, the British Consul at that place, who has appended a certificate to the effect that the translation has been most carefully carried out with a view to giving the most suitable meaning in English to many of the obsolete and difficult passages and words contained in the original. The diary contains a singular picture of the condition of London at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants.

In the recent sale at Rome of the library of the Palazzo Borghese was comprised a copy of the very rare *Biblia Pauperum*. The Prefect of the National Library at Rome bid for it up to 14,000*l.*, and it was finally bought for 18,000*l.* by M. Olski, a German, who carries on a book trade at Venice.

Several early Italian drawings have lately been acquired by the authorities of the British Museum, and they are of particular interest to the art student. One of them is by Gentile Bellini. The subject represented is Pope Alexander III. presenting a sword with his benediction to the Doge Sebastiano Ziani. The painting for which one drawing is a study belongs to a series by Gentile and his brother Jacopo for the decoration of the hall of the Great Council in the Doge's Palace at Venice. The painting was destroyed by fire in 1577.

At the sale last Saturday of Mr. Bolckow's collection some notable water-colour drawings and modern pictures were disposed of. "Collecting the Flocks," one of the three largest works by David Cox, signed and dated 1848, and exhibited at the Cox Exhibition, Birmingham, 1890, was secured by Mr. Francis for 1,450*gs.* "The Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur, 1867 (a small replica of the well-known picture)—600*gs.*; "Too Hot," by W. Hunt, 15in. by 11in.—340*gs.*; "Bolton Park," by D. Cox—170*gs.*; and "Matlock, Derbyshire," by P. de Wint—200*gs.* Next followed four important drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., but the prices obtained for these were disappointing. In the first of these, "Fonthill Abbey," the sky had faded, which no doubt accounted for its not fetching a larger sum. The following were the prices realised:—"Tynemouth," 11in. by 16in.—115*gs.*; "Wensleydale"—68*gs.*; "Fonthill Abbey," exhibited at Burlington-house, 1887—285*gs.*; and "Cassiobury," from the Quilter collection—330*gs.* An "Interior of a Stable," by J. F. Herring, sen., 1847, went for 230*gs.*; "Quietude," by the same hand—125*gs.*; "English Merry-making in the Olden Time," by W. P. Frith, R.A.—430*gs.*; "Homeless," by T. Faed, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1869—230*gs.*; "Roast Pig," by T. Webster, R.A., the celebrated picture painted for Mr. J. Gillott, at whose sale in 1872 it was purchased for the monstrous price of 3,350*gs.* by Mr. Bolckow, now sold for 470*gs.*; "Amongst the Fells," Eart Cumberland, by T. S. Cooper, R.A.—240*gs.*; "Rebekah," by F. Goodall, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1867—380*gs.*; "Taking a Buck," by Sir E. Landseer, R.A., from the Manley Hall collection—620*gs.*; "The Bay of Naples," by W. Müller, 1839—440*gs.*; and "His Only Daughter," by Sir D. Wilkie, R.A., on panel—230*gs.*

It is probable that the receipts of the owners of coal royalties in Durham will be reduced through the strike by possibly £130,000.

Mr. Burnett, of the Board of Trade, points out that out of 566 Trades Unions which have been registered in England during the last twenty years, 300 have dissolved or otherwise come to an end, while "there are others still remaining on the list the existence of which is doubtful."

Correspondence.

PUPIL TEACHERS.

Sir,—In the present enormous difficulty which managers find in getting assistant-teachers and pupil-teachers, it has occurred to me and to others that an excellent opportunity offers to the daughters of the clergy and other professional men to find employment of an honourable, useful, and to many girls a congenial nature, and in course of time a very fairly prosperous and lucrative profession. In many cases I am sure the incumbents of parishes, who are generally the responsible managers, would be only too glad to get over their great difficulty by receiving their brother clergy's daughters into their own houses, and, perhaps, helping them in their studies. They would, of course, recoup themselves for the expense of board, as far as they could, out of the funds of the school, and their board, would in many cases be considered sufficient payment to the pupil-teacher or assistant for their services. I mean that board and lodging in a comfortable and religious home, with some help in their studies and a training for the scholastic profession, would quite satisfy most parents who were seeking for useful employment for their daughters, whether as pupil-teachers or assistants, over eighteen. And, on the other hand, it would be an easy and pleasant way of getting an intelligent and reliable teacher who would work on the lines laid down by the incumbent, and would form a closer link between the rectory and the school. The pupil-teacher would not find so much difficulty in passing her examinations as the ordinary class of pupil-teachers do, and the assistant-teacher would soon, under the tutelage and help of her clergyman, be able to get her certificates and enter upon the full responsibilities and the sufficient income of the head-mistress of a village school. There is such a dearth now of such assistants that it is a common occurrence to be asked £50 and £60 a year by anyone who can bring good testimonials of teaching powers. Suppose in the case of the young lady of 18 or 19 she begins at £25 a year. She might be boarded for £20 and have the rest for books and travelling expenses; and in some cases might play the organ in church, or help teach or take care of the children at the rectory. In two or three years she could sit for her certificate, and then her income would considerably increase, and she could quite support herself. How much better is this than to undertake some very menial and laborious and distasteful work, in the midst of all sorts of temptations, and surrounded by companions of a very questionable character!

I hope my brother clergy will take up this idea and see how it can be worked out.

W. E. M. NUNN.

Dio. Inspector for the dio. of Canterbury.
Stanstead Rectory, Wrotham, June 18.

DIOCESAN CLERGY HOMES.

Sir,—As supplementary to the various schemes *in esse* and *in posse* for the benefit of the clergy in their old age, might not a plan for establishing in every diocese and, if possible, in every Cathedral city, homes for retired or disabled clergy be deserving of consideration and support? To many it would be an inducement to retire if they could look for a home in addition to their small pensions. It might enable some to forego their pensions altogether. To the unbefitted, and so without pensions, a small income with a home would be a great boon. There might be found those who would be willing to contribute a small payment for the privilege of a place where they might be at rest, cared for in sickness and infirmity, in ways which, at the present day, readily occur to the mind.

It might be necessary, perhaps, to make it a condition that the inmates should be bachelors or widowers. Each should have his own bedroom, but there should be a common-room for general uses, and for meals, according to the fashion now adopted in London and elsewhere. Clergy unfit for continual work might, upon an emergency, supply a brother's place; others might find a humble work not beyond their powers.

But to all it would be a great thing to have a home where they might end their days, freed from many cares, removed from many earthly distractions, under the shadow of the Cathedral Church, with the privilege of daily prayer, and it might be ere long of a daily Eucharist. I merely touch the matter in a general way. I do not enter minutely into details.

The late Mr. Beresford Hope rescued from secular and profane uses the ruined monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, and made it, as all know, the first missionary college of these

days in England. Are there not some wealthy laymen in every diocese who might be willing to consecrate their money to God's service in carrying out such a work as I am indicating and becoming founders of diocesan homes for clergy? A start might, at all events, be made in a modest way. Houses might be rented. By-and-by funds might come in. Then the scheme might be enlarged or completed, and buildings specially erected. The use of such institutions with a characteristic style of architecture might serve to mark the close of this century and the beginning of the next, and become the admiration of after-generations.

HAMILTON KINGSFORD.

Stanton Vicarage, Worcester, June 10.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE NONCONFORMISTS.

Sir,—On Saturday Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting of English Nonconformists and made a strong appeal to them for their support. It is exceedingly probable that during the next fortnight many a Nonconformist pulpit in London and elsewhere will, in response partly to this appeal, be turned into a centre for propagating the worship of the Gladstonian fetish. If, however, it were possible ever to obtain a precise statement from the Separatist leader, it would be interesting to learn what is the position which he imagines that he occupies face to face with the Nonconformists. Mr. Gladstone is notoriously a devout member of the Anglican Communion. He must, consequently, believe that Protestant Nonconformists are living in schism. He will hardly deny that schism is a sin, and that those who commit it are, to speak of them as favourably as possible, grievously mistaken in their own opinions. If, however, he admits that they are wrong in their judgment on religious questions, what right has he to assume that they are infallibly right in their decisions on political matters?

Yours, &c.,

AN ONLOOKER.

HOME RULE.

Sir,—As an elector, will you allow me to state my objections to what is termed Home Rule for Ireland?

1. The tendency of modern States is towards union and consolidation, *not* disunion. Take, example, the United States of America, to which Radicals are so partial, and to which it is to be regretted they do not in a body emigrate. (a) The North "licked" the South into submission, and so did away with Home Rule for the Southern States. (b) Germany is now united one Imperial way, consummated by the genius of that great statesman, Bismarck. (c) United Italy, by unification, has taken her place amongst the first of the great Powers of Europe.

We are told that the present age is progressive; if so, the example of Republican America, of enlightened Germany, and united Italy is against this absurd disintegration of the Empire termed Home Rule.

2. The Imperial Parliament of Great Britain is the index of that union in race and affection and interest which has taken place, so that practically we are one people. The English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh have so intermarried that it is difficult for most men to tell of what nationality they are, except Britons. Home Rule, on the contrary, will loosen the bonds of fraternity and encourage insulated prejudices.

3. Those who desire a separate Parliament for Ireland, though in a majority in Ireland, bear a very small proportion to the whole of the population of the United Kingdom.

4. There is a strong minority in Ireland bitterly opposed to any such scheme, and look upon it as a betrayal of them (those who have been loyal to Queen and country) to their enemies.

In Ireland, under the present Government of Lord Salisbury, crime and violence have been repressed, confidence and order restored, and, as a natural result, material prosperity followed, so that it requires only a return to power to perfect that which has been so well begun. On the other hand, if this Government be displaced, which has deserved so well of the country, we may witness similar outrages as those which disgraced the previous administration of the G.O.M.—e.g., the murder of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

There are, in addition, many reforms which may be delayed—the confiscation of all the property of dissenting bodies, for, according to the maxims enunciated by "the London Nonconformist Council," they have no right to hold property of this description. We should therefore in our reform, like Henry VIII. with lesser monasteries, commence with the smaller fry, to

see how it practically works before we go to the greater.

Temperance reformers would also like to see the repeal of the grocers' licenses, which a Liberal Government, the great advocates of the temperance movement, granted. In fact, Mr. Editor, to use the euphonious expression of the London Nonconformist Council, if the present Government be returned we shall ensure "The cause of national righteousness and peace," and the explosion of most of those wild theories which are at present so prevalent amongst us.—Yours, &c.

VERAX.

ULSTER.

Sir,—So many misstatements have been recently circulated as to the population of Ulster (*The Review of Reviews* and *Truth* being among the most prominent offenders) that the revised Census Return which has just been published appears at a very opportune moment. The Roman Catholics only number 744,859 out of a total population of 1,619,814. The remainder consists of 426,246 Presbyterians, 362,791 Episcopalians, 40,528 Methodists, and 44,851 members of other denominations. The Protestant majority in the province is thus nearly 130,000, and that it is a growing majority appears from the return itself, for while the Roman Catholics have decreased 10·6 per cent. during the decade, the Presbyterians have only decreased 5·6 per cent., and the Episcopalians 4·4 per cent., and the Methodists and other minor denominations have actually increased. In addition to this, it may be noted that the sixteen Unionist members now returned from Ulster represent a population larger by 125,000, and a number of votes larger by 12,500, than the seventeen Home Rulers. The Unionists, however, are pretty certain of carrying the majority of the Ulster seats at the coming elections.

Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

CLERICAL SECESSIONS FROM ROME.

Sir,—Will you kindly publish my list of clergy formerly in Roman orders who are now admitted to the English priesthood?—(1) Anton Leopold Becker, licensed preacher, Diocese of Norwich; (2) Joseph Francis Bossy; (3) Leon Checkemian; (4) Michael Angelo Camilleri, now vicar of Lyford; (5) John Cross; (6) John Philip Dalton, now vicar of Withington; (7) Edward Giannini Edwards, now vicar of Llandawake; (8) Dr. Führer, formerly Professor at Jesuit College, Bombay; (9) Henry Flintoff; (10) Vicenzo Genua; (11) John Francis Joseph Grandjean, now assistant-curate of St. Andrew, Notting-hill; (12) Francis Hogan, now assistant-curate of Yovall; (13) Peter Septimius Leonini; (14) John Bernard McGovern, now assistant-curate of All Saints, Chorlton-on-Medlock; (15) Donald Andrew Mackay; (16) Ernest W. Maitland, formerly R.C. chaplain at St. Marylebone Union; (17) Jeremiah Murphy; (18) Francis Felix Mazachelli, now vicar of Felmersham; (19) Francis Moverley; (20) Jeremiah Percy Neville, assistant curate of St. Michael, Southwark; (21) Thaddeus O'Callaghan; (22) Patrick Phelan; (23) Constant Prosperi Marie Poirier, now assistant-curate of St. Peter's, Guernsey; (24) John Schulte; (25) Louis Napoleon Seidan; (26) Charles F. Goldbold Turner, now assistant-curate of Normacot; (27) Jules Xavier Willeman; (28) William Ernest Youngman, now assistant-curate of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Each of these names may be verified from "Crockford," or other accredited sources of information. I have not included the names of the Rev. R. B. Hodgson and one of Lord Bute's chaplains, because, although they have been received into the English Church, they do not appear to be licensed to officiate.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. BACON PHILLIPS.

Crowthurst Rectory, near Battle, Sussex,
June 16.

The rate of infant mortality every year is enormous. In round numbers 5,000,000 babies never live long enough to talk, 5,000,000 more never have a chance to walk or run, and 5,000,000 more never get old enough to go to school.

A number of skeletons of full-grown persons have recently been discovered in Roman receptacles in a cave at Luton Fort. The bones were in a perfect state of preservation, and one set measured 7ft. in length.

The Princess Louise and Mrs. President Harrison are said to be the only women who have ever been permitted to enter the cloisters of the monastery of Santa Barbara. When they had left the sacred precincts, the ground trodden by their feet was reconsecrated with solemn ceremonies and much fasting and prayer.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics appearing in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on June 4, 11, 18, and 25.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competition so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic addressed to the ACROSTIC EDITOR of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 2.

(JUNE, 1892.)

1. D	UM	B
2. A	BOUKI	R
3. I	GNORANC	E
4. L	AM	A
5. Y	ARKAN	D

Light 3.—Alternatives accepted.

Solutions have been received from Hadji, Erica, Noryb, Beam, Chameleon, White Hat, and E.A.F.

MARCH TIES.—Correct solutions have been received from Sociable and Chelmsford, who remain competing.

APRIL TIES.—Correct solutions have been received from Dunston, The Griffin, E.V.P., and Boozlewx, who remain competing.

MAY TIES.—Correct solutions have been received from Molly, Robin, and Ancient Briton, who remain competing. Iden falls out of the competition.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 4.

(JUNE, 1892.)

PROEM.

For her triumphs of dress Fashion you see
To these must always indebted be.

1.

Means of locomotion of modern date.

2.

Mystery that usually men penetrate.

3.

A picturesque town and lovely lake.

4.

Cosmetic used for beauty's sake.

Madame Adelina Patti is said to possess one of the finest collections of diamonds in Europe, which are valued at £75,000, and which also possess a great value, as they have mostly been presented to her by distinguished personages. On the occasion of her marriage to the Marquis de Caux, she received numerous presents of jewellery, and amongst others a most beautiful comb, consisting of twenty-three large diamonds, from the Empress Eugénie. From the Queen she has received several presents, the most beautiful of which is a superb diamond pendant. Baroness Burlett-Counts gave her a magnificent ring, consisting of a huge diamond, set round with smaller ones.

An investigator of monumental brasses has discovered several that bear record of singularly large families. He mentions one happy pair so commemorated who had nineteen children. But in three other cases the families were respectively twenty-four, forty-five, and forty-one. One of the records is from Hedon, Yorkshire, as follows: "Here lyeth the body of William Stratton, of Padington. Buried the 18th of May, 1734, aged 97. Who had, by his first wife, 28 children, and by a second, 17; own father to 43, grandfather to 86, great-grandfather to 97, and great-great-grandfather to 23; in all, 251."

The fall in the consumption of China tea has received a check. Our Consul at Hankow, in his report on the trade of that place for 1891, notices the first increase in the export of black tea for years. The quantity sent out was 68,590,000lb. The increase was not in the direct trade to London, but partly to other British ports and partly to Russia. A seventh part of the whole quantity was, however, sent to London.

At least one Scotch farmer has set to work in real earnest to stamp out the mice plague. Mr. John Scott, of Langshawburn, has an army of 100 cats and twelve terriers constantly at work on his farm.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Duke of Devonshire, in speaking at Bath on Wednesday, brought out into clear relief the difficulties which the attitude of Ulster would offer to the success of any scheme of Home Rule that Mr. Gladstone may desire. He said:—"If the men of Ulster mean what they say—and I do not think anybody, even Mr. Gladstone himself, has thrown any doubt upon that point—they mean that they consider they owe no obedience to a subordinate Government established in Dublin, such as that which they now feel themselves bound to render to the Imperial Government under which they now live; that they will adopt an attitude of passive resistance, an attitude of abstinence from the discharge or performance of any of those duties the performance of which by citizens alone makes government possible; that they will offer to such a Government a resistance, either active or passive, of such a character as will require force to overcome it. Well, we know Mr. Gladstone is ready to use force to deal with the 'fools and rogues who may be open to the incitement of the Prime Minister.' What we want to know is, is he prepared to use force to overcome that kind of resistance indicated by the resolution of the Ulster Convention? If he is, where is that force and where is it to come from? Is he prepared, in view of the attitude now taken up by the men of Ulster, to do that which he did not propose to do in 1886—namely, to give the Irish National Government control over a disciplined and armed force of police? Is he prepared to do what he was not prepared to do in 1886, to hand over to a National Government in Dublin the Royal Constabulary in its present trained condition? It seems to me now more than ever that it was a lamentable and humiliating confession of weakness and want of confidence in the Government he purposed to set up, that no one suggested that it should be entrusted with the control of any armed force. What sort of a Government, then, is this—a Government which is to have the power of making the law, a Government on which is to be cast the responsibility of administering law, but a Government to which you do not give the control of a single soldier or a single armed policeman to enforce its authority? Home Rulers talk about the analogy between the Constitution they propose for Ireland and that of the States of American Union or of one of our own colonies. It is quite true that in the United States of America, for the purpose of the defence of their interests all over the world, such military and naval forces as they consider the Union requires are under the control of the Federal and not of the States Government. But no one ever denied the right of a State to maintain such an armed and trained military force, or such a police force as might be considered necessary for the maintenance of authority within its own borders. Whoever dreamed of denying to a self-governing colony the right of raising a military force if it thought necessary to do so? Why then is this power which is entrusted to every State, the Constitution of which you pretend to imitate, why is this power denied to the Irish Government you are proposing to set up? It is because you do not trust either the loyalty or the discretion with which such a force would be employed. It is because you fear that in the case of war or foreign complication it may be used adversely to the interests of the English Empire, and, as I believe it would, in the case of civil disturbance for the oppression and wrong of their own countrymen. If force is to be used it can be used only by the Imperial Government, and on the responsibility of the Imperial Government, and from the moment the Imperial Government is compelled to resort to force to support the authority of the Irish Government, I say that the responsibility of that Government and its freedom of action in the control of Irish affairs utterly vanishes and is immediately restored to the Imperial Government. Whatever else may have been proved by the Ulster Convention, at least this has been proved. 'If,'

they say in effect to us, 'our laws are to be made by men whom, rightly or wrongly, we believe to be hostile to our interests and to our liberties, if we are to be governed by men in whom we have no confidence, if we are to be governed by men who, in our opinion, by their previous acts and declarations have shown themselves to be unworthy of our confidence, if we are to obey those laws and submit to this government, it shall be in deference to the pressure which may be applied to us by the Imperial Government and by no other.' That which they make clear to us is that they will not absolve the British Parliament or the Government dependent on that Parliament from the responsibility which they must take of the government of Ireland. That is the prospect which Mr. Gladstone says he looks upon without a scintilla of fear or apprehension. It is very likely indeed that Mr. Gladstone himself may not be called upon to deal with those difficulties and dangers which he has done much to excite and promote. But that is not what he meant. He is the last man in the world to shrink from the responsibility of his own action. But I confess I find it difficult to understand the frame of mind with which a man, in the face of such an expression of opinion as proceeded from the unanimous voice of the Protestants of Ulster the other day, can look without fear or apprehension upon what is likely to occur. You will have a Government in Ireland for which no precedent exists, which has no sanction of any experiment ever tried in the face of the civilised world. You will have a Government distrusted by one-third of its own subjects. You will have a Government which is distrusted by a vast majority of the men engaged in the commerce and industry of Ireland, and on whom its prosperity depends. You will have a Government to which all that class of men will render no voluntary assistance. You will have a Government dependent upon the support of the priests and those whom the priests control alone. You will have a Government, as I have shown, doomed to impotence and paralysis by its authors themselves. Is that a prospect to be looked upon by a British statesman without a scintilla of apprehension? It is useless and idle to attempt to minimise matters; but it is not idle to endeavour to forecast the probable effect of our own action. I venture to say, when we are recommended to adopt this policy in order to relieve ourselves from the burden and labour of administering Irish affairs, that such a state of things as is indicated by what has taken place in the last few days is far more likely to produce in Ireland difficulties and troubles which will absorb and engross the attention of Parliament. It will prevent to a far greater extent Parliament from devoting its time and labours to other subjects which you have at heart, and all the difficulties with which we have had to contend in Ireland in the past, with which we have had to contend in the last few years, but which we have nearly surmounted, will be brought to the front once more."

Dealing with the same question, Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, remarked:—"Mr. Gladstone always speaks of contenting the Irish people; he speaks as if the Irish people were a homogeneous nation; he ignores the fact, although I am sure he has been told of it often enough, that in Ireland there are two nations, two races, two religions, and that these two nations and two races only live in peace together under the influence and protection of British authority. The fact of their differences of opinion has been impressed upon us by that great convention which stands unparalleled in the political history of this country as the largest the most unanimous gathering that has ever been held in the three kingdoms. What did we see at that Convention? We saw in the city of Belfast—which at the time of the Union was a struggling town with only a few thousand inhabitants, but which has now, by the industry and the enterprise of its inhabitants, your kinsmen, men of your blood and of your race, been raised to the position of one of the greatest cities in the world—we have seen in this city this marvellous gathering declaring with one voice that under no circumstances would those who composed it ever submit to Home Rule. That is a great fact. It is a fact which you cannot explain away. It is not to be got rid of by the flouts and sneers and scornful jests of Sir William

Harcourt. I see that that political Vicar of Bray, who turns his coat as often as he changes his shirt, has already begun to alter his note. Having anticipated that this meeting would be a meeting of raving and swearing Ulstermen, he now, in presence of the conspicuous moderation which distinguished the proceedings, says, 'Oh, they are not in earnest; they don't mean to fight.' We know what Sir William Harcourt requires to convince him. If he is threatened by dynamiters it takes all the metropolitan police to guard him; but as long as he is only approached by men with prayers in their mouths instead of arms in their hands he is indifferent to their appeal. But it will take a greater man than Sir William Harcourt to answer the Ulster Convention, and I am not, therefore, surprised to see that a little meeting was called the other day, that a small knot of devoted worshippers were gathered together to hear from Mr. Gladstone himself his explanation and his comments; and for my part I do not hesitate to say that I awaited that meeting with the greatest interest and even with some anxiety. I wanted to see whether at last it would be borne in upon Mr. Gladstone how great and how serious was the opposition which his plans had provoked. I wanted to see whether even now at the last moment he would express some sympathy for Ulstermen, many of whom are among those who were till recently his most devoted followers, and whether he would say anything to relieve their trouble and to reassure them in their anxiety. But I was disappointed. I waded painfully through four columns of small print which were found necessary in order that Mr. Gladstone should express his ideas, and from first to last I saw not one word, not one single sentence to show that Mr. Gladstone appreciated the position, or that he was prepared in any way to meet the just objections of the Ulster Protestants. Let us see what is the message of peace which Mr. Gladstone sends to Ulster. He tells us with some—I will almost say natural indignation that he was misunderstood when he was supposed to have called them all rogues and fools. Well, gentlemen, I am sure we rejoice to have this explanation, but I am sorry to say that it does not altogether remove the impression which was created by his words. What did he say? He said that there was in Ireland a proportion of rogues and fools who might be attracted by the incitements of Lord Salisbury to offer resistance to the authority of a Dublin Parliament, and he said that those rogues and fools would be easily dealt with by the authority of the law. But at this Convention the whole assembly associated themselves with the incitements of Lord Salisbury; 11,000 delegates from the whole of that great province rose as one man when speaker after speaker declared that nothing but the forces of the British Crown should compel them to submit to a Parliament which would be controlled by the men who are the authors of the Plan of Campaign and the leaders of the National League. If all who resist Mr. Gladstone's policy are rogues and fools, it is very difficult to avoid the conclusion that this strong expression still applies in Mr. Gladstone's mind to the vast majority of the population of Ulster."

Proceeding to speak of the fear that Home Rule would mean Rome Rule, and that separation would involve the subjection of Ireland to priestly tyranny, Mr. Chamberlain said:—"Mr. Gladstone affects to laugh at the apprehension of these people. He asks, What are they afraid of? There is no possible fear of bigotry or of fanaticism or of tyranny on the part of such noble-minded Christian patriots as the men whom only five or six years ago he was putting in gaol by the score and the hundred. Look, he says, at the liberality of these men; see how they elect Protestants to represent them in Parliament! Well, it is a matter of very apparent strategy that these gentlemen, under present circumstances, should reward a few dozen or a few score of Protestants who desert the cause of their brethren, that they should reward them with such gifts as they have it in their power to bestow; but that is no reason for trusting them when they have full control of the Government. Mr. Gladstone chooses to ignore the threats that have been made; he ignores the declaration of Archbishop Walsh—that once he and his friends obtain control of the government of Ireland they intend to secure for themselves Trinity College and its revenues, the

greatest of the Protestant institutions in Ireland. He ignores the statements made again and again on their behalf in favour, not merely of denominational education, but of State support for schools, from which the conscience clause would be excluded; he ignores the threats of Mr. Dillon against the constabulary, against all those who have supported the authority of the British Crown. He forgets the threats which have appeared in the Nationalist papers against the linen industry of the great city of Belfast; he forgets all the menace which has been used from time to time during these last ten years with regard to the minority in Ireland. And, above all, gentlemen, he forgets the tyranny, the bloody tyranny, which was exercised in Ireland when the law of the League was superior to the law of the land. He forgets the compulsion and the cruelty which were used upon every minority and upon every individual who was unable to protect himself, and then Mr. Gladstone expresses astonishment that Ulster men are not ingenuous enough to accept as gospel the smooth promises of the men who endeavour to throw dust in the eyes of the British public and keep their true sentiments for audiences in the United States of America or in Ireland when there are no reporters present."

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to say:—"I think sometimes it is very difficult for us to understand the feelings of our fellow subjects in Ulster. If we had lived in Ireland during these last ten years what sights should we have seen, what influences would have been at work to affect our minds! We should have seen murder stalking through the land, accompanied by every incident of cruelty, of meanness, and of cowardice; we should have seen human beings and animals submitted to atrocious outrages; we should have seen honest men ruined because they were honest. Wives were made widows, children were made fatherless, and the victims of this tyranny were pursued to the grave, or even beyond it; a coffin and a shroud were denied to their bodies, and their mourning relatives were excluded from the consolations of their religion. The tyranny which has been practised in Ireland would have disgraced the most despotic empire, and would be hardly paralleled in the dominions of the most barbarous potentate. This is what has been going on in Ireland. You have only seen reports of it in the newspapers, but the Ulstermen have had it at their doors. And then Mr. Gladstone addresses Ulstermen, and from his seat at the Nonconformist luncheon he says to them, 'You are law-abiding and loyal; these men who have done these terrible things, or who have permitted them to be done, these men to whose teaching we owe all the misery and crime that have desolated Ireland for many years past, these men who have failed in their duty to denounce the outrages which they provoked, these men who are responsible before high Heaven for all this, we will make masters and rulers in Ireland. If you do not accept them cheerfully I will call you misguided individuals.'"

Speaking in Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain closed a telling speech by recalling to the memory of his audience the emphatic and eloquent words of John Bright. He said:—"In the last few years we have seen a section of the Liberal party—alas, that I should stand here and be obliged to confess it—we have seen them exhibiting a blind subservience to a leader who in his old age has forgotten the principles which he expounded so eloquently in his splendid maturity. We have seen this section, casting consistency to the winds, accepting a policy the details of which are studiously withheld from them, and we have seen them surrendering to anarchy and to violence. Yes; but there is a lower depth still, and they are asked to plunge into it. They are asked to dishonour this country by betraying its friends, its citizens, by handing over their co-religionists and their fellow subjects to the tender mercies of an authority which is anarchical, which is corrupt, and which will be tyrannical. That is Mr. Gladstone's demand. Against his authority I put the authority of one whom I have always thought a greater man. The name of John Bright is honoured still in Birmingham, which he made illustrious by a representation of more than a quarter of a century, and what said John Bright in reference to such a pro-

posal? He said, 'The 2,000,000 of loyal population in Ireland are to be forgotten, and their claim to a voice in this crisis of their fate is derided and rejected; they are to be blotted out from the grand list of subjects of the Crown and to be passed over to what there is of truthfulness and wisdom and justice in the men in whom we have seen these qualities and virtues wholly ignored during the last seven years. Liberal party is asked to make this great surrender. It is to forget its noble part and to adopt a future leading to a gulf, the depth of which no man can sound.' Gentlemen, the great tribune of the people is dead, but his voice yet speaketh, and you will hear it and respond. Once more, as in 1886, by a unanimous voice we will proclaim to the world that here in Birmingham, at any rate, we are determined to repudiate any policy which would loosen the bonds that bind these three Kingdoms together, that here at least we will have no paltering with treason, and here we will not yield to menaces or to violence."

Some of the Parliamentary candidates who style themselves Conservatives appear to be pledged to not a few of the principles of Advanced Radicalism. Mr. Massey-Mainwaring, who comes forward in Central Hackney as an "Advanced Conservative," in his address advocates national insurance, the taxation of ground-rents, the equalising of taxation, an eight hours' day, and female enfranchisement. Mr. Macdonald, who is "Conservative" candidate for Rotherhithe promises to support measures intended to benefit the working classes, to improve our registration system, to obtain a fairer adjustment of taxation, to establish female suffrage, and to shorten the hours of workers in dangerous occupations.

Mr. Isaacson, the present Conservative member for Stepney, states that he is in favour of an eight hours day for miners and those engaged in noxious and dangerous trades, and of shorter hours generally; of the Union rate of wages; of Boards of Arbitration for Labour disputes; the creation of a Labour Department; Local Government for Ireland; District Councils; Reform of the Poor Laws; Old-Age Pensions; Taxation of Ground-rents; and the reform of Registration.

In Bow and Bromley, Sir John Colomb is in favour of one man one vote, and of the extension of the principle of the equitable distribution of poor rates.

In Limehouse the Conservative candidate, Mr. N. S. Samuel, pledges himself to improve by all legitimate means the position of the working classes. With regard to the hours of labour, he is in favour of regulating the hours in all employments that are dangerous and unhealthy; approves of "one vote, one value," of the reduction of taxation, and the equalisation of rates.

Mr. Charrington, who again comes forward for Mile-end, approves of Conciliation Boards dealing with wages disputes, of one man one vote, and would afford relief to the occupier by dealing with the taxation of ground rents.

In Chelsea Mr. C. A. Whitmore is in favour of a Local Government Bill for Ireland, District Councils, the better treatment of deserving paupers, a revision of the rating system, in which ground-rents should be made to contribute, and of an equal division of rates between owners and occupiers. He approves of tribunals for industrial arbitration; and is opposed to legislative interference with the hours of adult male labour, except on the ground of health or of public safety.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has some amusing comments on the inconsistency that has been displayed by the present Government. Thus referring to the subject of Irish Judicial rents, it says:—"On the very first occasion when Lord Salisbury met the House of Lords after the election of 1886, he put his foot down on the question of Judicial Rents.

"We do not contemplate any revision of judicial rents," he said. "We do not think it would be honest, in the first place, and we think it would be exceedingly inexpedient. If you announce a revision of judicial rents you practically destroy all hopes of finality in agricultural questions. . . . Thus, on August 19, 1886, according to Lord Salisbury, the reduction of judicial rents was dishonest

and inexpedient, and generally contrary to public policy. In accordance with these principles, Mr. Parnell's Tenants Relief Bill was rejected in September of that year, after it had been characterised by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as 'an act of gross injustice and confiscation to the landlords of Ireland.'

In March of the following year the Cowper Commission recommended in its report that judicial rents should be revised according to the price of produce. The Irish Land Bill, which was introduced during the same month, took no notice of this recommendation, and Lord Cadogan in introducing it into the House of Lords declared that judicial rents were 'a permanent settlement with which it would be highly inexpedient to tamper.' When the Bill reached the House of Commons the same attitude was maintained. Mr. Balfour protested against 'upsetting an arrangement entered into with every circumstance of solemnity six years ago.' 'We are averse to a revision of rents,' said Mr. Goschen, 'which we believe would destroy the general policy on which we are embarked.' 'A contention of that kind,' said Mr. W. H. Smith, 'is a contention which destroys all possibility of finality and of settlement under any circumstances whatsoever. Three days later Lord Salisbury announced to the Conservative party that the thing which was 'dishonest and inexpedient,' which would 'destroy the general policy on which we are embarked,' and prevent 'all possibility of finality,' was going to be done, and the revision of judicial rents was quietly embodied in the Government Land Bill."

On the subject of Free Education the same journal remarks:—

"When Mr. Chaplin was seeking re-election at Sleaford in 1889 a political catechism was issued to his constituents, in which the following question and answer occurred:—

"Question: What think you of free schools, free land, and free Church?

"Answer: I look upon these as the bitter cry of outcast Radicalism, and meant only to deceive the unwary.

"As the 'bitter cry of outcast Radicals' has now become the election cry of snug Tories, it is interesting to examine the steps which led to this conversion. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that the principle of free education was in common with other Radical heresies bitterly attacked by the Tories in 1883. There are denunciations of a much later date than that. Even when the Scotch Radicals had so far gained their way as to procure a large grant for the freeing of Scotch schools, Mr. Balfour took pains to explain to the House of Commons (July 11, 1889) that this was not free education:—

"If the Government had really done what they were accused of having done, if they had accepted the principle of free education for Scotland on the spur of the moment, in the course of the discussion in Committee on the bill, they would have given just cause of complaint to a large portion of the Conservative party, who had over and over again stated that they objected to the principle of free education. He absolutely denied that in any case they had committed themselves to free education."

Mr. N. Caton Woodville, the well-known artist, contributes to the July number of *Harper's Magazine* a graphic account of a capture of wild elephants in Mysore, that is rendered more interesting by the excellent illustrations from Mr. Woodville's pencil that accompany his descriptions. The elephant drive that he tells about was got up for the late Duke of Clarence when he was travelling in India. Early in the morning the party went to take up their places in the kheddah. 'The kheddah,' Mr. Sanderson tells us, "is a large enclosure of huge wooden beams and tree trunks, of about a mile and a half in circumference, with a smaller enclosure of about a hundred yards diameter opening from it, the whole surrounded inside with a ditch of some six feet width and depth. There is a gate opening into the enclosure, and from that another into the smaller one. These gates are constructed like the traps that they really are, and are dropped as soon as the captured herd is once safely in. They are weighted with enormous stones, and it

takes about sixty strong men to lift one. When we were all stationed, Mr. Sanderson took his place to direct the beat, and soon a shot—the given signal—announced the commencement of the drive. The herd had been previously enclosed some way off by a long line of beaters, numbering about four hundred, and had been driven there gently from a long distance. In the night they are kept in their places by huge fires lighted at equal distances from each other and surrounding them entirely, and the beaters have to be extremely careful that they do not get frightened in any way, as they will then suddenly break through the line, and perhaps not stop again for sixty or more miles. A perfect stillness reigned, broken only now and then by a word of command amongst the beaters as they noiselessly drove the herd onward towards their prison. Now and then you could hear the crash when they entered bamboo clumps, or the cracking of some young tree broken in their progress. For some time all went well; but suddenly they stopped, just as they were crossing the river, and doubled back in their tracks. The beaters then ran on before them, and tried all in their power to make them stop, which at last they succeeded in doing, and again they were driven forward in a cautious and careful manner. The elephant's sense of smell is very strong, and he can by this means discover man at a considerable distance, and will quietly move off. This smell, curiously enough, is much stronger in a cleaned and washed European than in a dirty native, and all wild elephants, or any wild animals, indeed, do mind the former more than the, to our idea, more perceptible latter. The elephant is naturally very timid, and will only charge when provoked or driven into a corner from which he fancies he cannot extricate himself, or when wounded and driven to fury. This is different, though, in the case of "rogues." These are solitary elephants that by their viciousness and quarrelsomeness have become outcasts from a herd, and henceforth lead a solitary existence. These become very dangerous, and will attack man or beast, in many cases without any provocation whatever. Again a short shrill trumpet was uttered by a leader, and the herd faced about and formed a square, without knowing in which direction to go, but feeling that danger was coming near. Then the beaters had to be extremely cautious, and try by perfect quiet to allay their fears and alarm, as a stampede of a herd, when they find themselves surrounded, is overwhelming, and the females with calves will turn and charge without the smallest particle of hesitation, although the elephants on scenting danger generally make off as quickly as possible, and with marvellous quietness and absence of bustle, considering their size. At last they began to move forward again, and how mysterious these huge brutes looked as they silently strode through the dark forest, breaking the bamboos in their way and tossing them over their heads!

"The guiding-line of the beaters has to keep well away, and to be very careful to leave no opening in the chain. We could now and then get a glimpse of the giants of the forest as they were moving on, led by an enormously large female—the largest I have ever seen—through the thick foliage, with its sheets of sunshine every now and then playing upon them, and intensifying the general surrounding darkness. At last the men got them near the gate of the outer enclosure; but again they were startled by something, and began, with loud and frightened trumpeting, to move in a side direction. Finally, however, they neared the gate, which, as well as the stockade, was well hidden by bamboo branches, the inside also being one dense mass of that plant, as any bare patches had been filled by sticking them into the ground; so we could only now and then get a glimpse of their backs or trunks as they raised them to break off some obstructing branch in their forward progress. Mr. Sanderson was ubiquitous, and at last, after many anxious moments, they passed the gate, which closed behind them with a bang, and the herd was in safe keeping in the outer enclosure. One would fancy that now all would go smoothly and serenely, but the more difficult work now began of driving them into the small enclosure. As they were now in a comparatively small space, they grew more suspicious and alarmed, and were ready to look upon everything in their way as dangerous to them and to be avoided.

The beaters were now collected, and Mr. Sanderson entered the outer enclosure with them to begin driving the herd into the inner one. This outer enclosure was about half a mile in diameter; and from this, which was also covered with very thick jungle, they had to be driven into the eastern corner, where the barrier to the inner enclosure was erected. Again a line was formed, and another shot gave the signal, when the elephants began, too, to move, and in the right direction. We could see all now very plainly from our platform as the drive progressed. Every now and then the elephants would make a stand, when, with trunks uplifted high in the air, they would huddle together, not knowing in what direction to move. Their trumpeting and shrieks when one of them would turn to charge a beater were now very frequent, and they were getting very angry and ill-tempered. However, they were pushed gently forward, and by degrees were nearing the inner trap. It has happened that one of the herd, by making use of the back of a comrade who had tumbled into the ditch, has broken through the stockade, and so gained freedom again. So all round this were many men stationed with guns, mostly old matchlocks, to fire with a blank charge into their faces in case of such a rush. They seemed to fight very shy of the gate, and always, when nearing it, made off again, but were as pertinaciously driven back to it again in a circle. At last, after many futile attempts to get them in, they faced the barrier, and with wild trumpeting they tore through in one dense mob. The Maharajah immediately cut the rope, and, with a terrific crash, the ponderous gate descended. They at once perceived the trap, and tried a backward rush; and though the gate weighed a couple of tons, the combined force of the herd would naturally have most easily smashed it, but a blank charge from Mr. Sanderson's four-bore turned them, and a herd of thirty-six elephants was added to the many captured by this great sportsman."

In the course of the article Mr. N. C. Woodville has some gossip with regard to elephants and elephant shooting. He remarks:—"The elephant is now strictly preserved everywhere in India and Ceylon, and permission to shoot one is only given to a very few favoured ones. If this were not done, they would by this time have entirely ceased to exist. Now they are only found in a wild state in India proper, in the north in Nepal and Assam, in the south in Mysore, and a few in Ceylon. The capture in the last-named place was in 1863 as many as 173, but has dwindled down to a couple; so now the shooting and capture are entirely prohibited, and it is to be hoped that in a few years they will again roam about the forests of this little island in respectable numbers. The great fair in India for the sale of elephants is held annually at Sonapur, on the Ganges, at the time that hundreds of thousands of pilgrims assemble there to worship at the shrine of Siva and to bathe in the sacred river when the moon is full in the months of October and November. The same kind of thieving and swindling goes on amongst the elephant-dealers as amongst the horsey fraternity. Elephants are brought here from a long distance, some even from Burmah and Siam. The number for sale seems to decrease every year, and the prices rise enormously in consequence. Cabool merchants are the principal purchasers of them in the distant provinces, and from there they are taken for their long, weary march to India. The prices realised by Mr. Sanderson vary, according to the age and temper of the captive, from about £150 to £400, or about 750dols. to 2,000dols. Elephants are bought by the natives for display, and no animal looks so well in a rôle for a *tomahaka*; the pompous pace of a procession suits him to perfection; but for this only male elephants are used, and then only tuskers, as they alone seem worthy to carry the native nobles; and the *nuckna*, or tuskleless male, is sent with the females to do work, such as carrying baggage, wood, or fodder, and, of course, is of immense value for hunting purposes. The elephant is not a desirable means of travelling along high-roads, but in jungly and difficult country, where you could not get through with a horse, he is wonderfully quick and clever in getting over and through thick places. Sanderson tells me he has ridden them as small as thirteen hands with a soft pad and stirrups, and has found them the most pleasant of mounts; they would easily keep up with a man running at a great pace.

For tiger-shooting he is, of course of the greatest use, and although naturally of a very timid disposition, the mahout on his neck and the hunter on his back in the howdah will give him confidence, and he will, with very few exceptions indeed, never refuse to face the fiercest of tigers.

A large animal will measure from 9ft. to 10ft. in height at the shoulder, and from 25ft. to 28ft. from the tip of the trunk to the end of the tail. His tusks will weigh from 35lbs. to 45lbs. each, and be about 5ft. or 6ft. long when taken out of the bone, showing out of the gum 2ft. or 3ft. They live to a great age, and have been known to have left 100 years far behind them. The African elephant also attains a great age, and his height, in both sexes, is about 1ft. more than his Indian brother, but it is almost an impossibility to tame him. The Maharajah of Mysore possesses an elephant captured in Coorg in 1805, when a calf of three years, and at the present moment he is still in good working order, and even now does not present a particularly aged appearance, although his sunken temples and prominent bones show that old age is at last beginning to make itself visible. One must take into consideration, too, that their life in captivity is much harder and more exposed to the heat, and that often they are underfed. All those used in the Indian army as draught animals in the artillery or commissariat, or as baggage animals in the transport department, are very carefully attended to, and in every way treated with the greatest consideration. Their keep is rather expensive, being about 30 rupees, or 17dols., a day, including, of course, the wages of their mahout and grass-cutter. They are fed principally on unhusked rice and grass; of the former they get about 250lb. and of the latter about 400lb. per diem. The very large female cats, after the first day or two, about 750lb. of green fodder in eighteen hours; this is exceeded often by large tuskers, so that 800lb. is about the right amount to be placed before a full-grown elephant, with a margin to allow for waste. As a good load for an elephant is about 800lb., it will be seen that the amount he will eat per day will be as much as he can carry, and this will also be the right proportion for the smaller ones."

Lord Warkworth is this year the successful writer of the Newdigate Poem. The subject is St. Francis, of Assisi, and Lord Warkworth has displayed no little poetic ability in his treatment of his theme. It is thus that the dying Saint describes his vision:—

But I

Fell on my face and wept, saying: "What are we
That Thou has lifted our humanity
From Hades to Thy throne? O Love Divine
Let my heart taste the bitterness of Thine
But for a moment! Let the veil be drawn,
Whose fleshly barrier hides the rising dawn
Of Life Immortal! Thou wilt succour me
Through that last hour of mortal agony,
Whereby my spirit, purged from every stain,
Shall pass like silver from the fire of pain!"

Suddenly through the rifted canopy
Of Heaven's starred dome I saw a Seraph fly
Having six wings. With twain he swept the sky,
With twain he wrapped his feet, and o'er his head,
Like molten gold, the glittering pinions spread.
I knew the Face! No angel-brow could wear
The majesty of triumph seated there!
Stretched on the Cross as in His darkest hour,
His strength unveiled, His manhood crowned with
power,

I saw the Risen Christ! A glory shone
From each transfigured wound—

The Holy One

Looked on His servant!

Then I understood

The vision: "In my *flask* should I see God"—
That flesh which I had deemed the prison-cell
That clogs th' aspiring soul; th' unlovely shell
That hides the young life of the tender grain—
Shall in transfigured beauty robe again
The ripened ears of harvest! Strange it were!
Did pain please God, Who made His world so fair
They serve him best whose kindled spirits move
In perfect cadence with His life of love
O Body! dust to dust shalt thou be laid;
And o'er thy tomb the flowers will bloom and

Suns rise and set, moons wax and wane—But I
Will wait for thee. The earth, and sea, and sky
Shall pass away—even Death itself shall die;
But thou art mine for ever, and shalt bear
Th' eternal answer to my faithless prayer—
These tokens of that Love, which thinks no scorn
To wear the fleshy garb that fallen man hath worn.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel the Archbishop of Canterbury dwelt on some novel aspects of missionary work. He said:—"The stubbornness of the Mahomedans in resisting Christianity gives me more hope of what they will be when we have gone to them properly armed to face them—to those who fully believe they could come to London and improve it, and give us a purer and better religion than our own—their stubbornness in maintaining and supporting their religion gives me more hope than the levity with which some nations are ready to give up old truths and take up a new religion, which they think will lead them to Western civilisation and wealth. We have the honour of having amongst us to-day a gentleman from Japan—the first priest who has been ordained there—Mr. Mye. I believe he will tell you that one of the fears he entertains for that capable, brilliant, elastic, practical, and intellectual nation is not founded on the fact that they are such stout maintainers of their old religion, but the fact that they are ready to part with it so lightly. Then it has seemed to many that Hinduism was a religion which had only to be faced and to live by the side of it and then it would disappear. But it is a very startling thing to learn by this report that the Hindoos who are establishing themselves in such numbers on the eastern coast of Africa are building temples as they settle. And not only that, but that the principles of their religion have actually a stronger hold upon the Hindoos who have left their country and who are settling nearer to us and nearer to the sphere of European influence than they have in their own country. We must recognise the importance of a fact like that. We must not talk glibly as we do of evil passions being actually nourished by these old religions, nor persuade ourselves too quickly that their vitality has disappeared. There is another point of immense importance which I do not think is recognised by this dear, great, and venerable Society. I do not think we sufficiently recognise the importance of the Eastern Churches for the Christianity of the future. I have said it before in this place, and I am persuaded of it, that we sons of Japhet are not the people who will bring back the people of Islam. I believe they must be brought back by Oriental Christians, and we must have close touch with Oriental Christians, who regard us with favour and affection, and who in many respects are weak, oppressed, and down-trodden, and give them the fraternal hand. But more, I believe it is these Oriental people who will bring back Christianity to the Eastern world. I would, therefore, cultivate closer relations with Eastern Churches and would do all they will allow us to do in the way of bringing Western knowledge of the Bible, Western belief in the Bible, Western criticism of the Bible, and the knowledge of the primitive condition and faith of their own forefathers—to which we have striven to return—I would do all that can be done to help, educate, cultivate, bring forward, and raise these Eastern Churches, for no sentimental views, but simply because they must be the missionaries of the future."

Sir Arthur Gordon, at the same meeting, discussing the qualifications of missionaries for their work, said it was necessary to consider not only their abstract fitness for the work of missions, but their fitness for the particular place to which they went. Of course there might be some exceptional men of such extraordinary singleness of heart or abilities that they were sure to succeed wherever they went, but that was not a common case, nor could they count on it. Generally speaking, they might have two men equally good and inspired by the same spirit of self-sacrifice, and yet each might be extremely useless where the other might be extremely useful. Bishop Barry, with his Australian experience, would bear him out when he said that what they wanted there for a missionary to the rough inhabitants of the bush was a man of true manliness. They

might send there an excellent man, but if he was a timid, nervous, spectacled scholar who could not sit on a horse, or drive a cart, or who in camp at night was a mere helpless encumbrance, he would not gain much respect or do much amongst those rough-and-ready bushmen. But now to change the scene, and take Ceylon or India. There the Buddhist or Hindoo, if he thought at all about religion, found all his ideas of spiritual religion inseparably connected with asceticism and contemplative meditations, and probably there would be no type of Christianity so repugnant to him as that of the muscular Christian. Therefore, the good hand in camp that he had spoken of, who would be successful among Australian bushmen would not go down with the Hindoo or Buddhist, while their scholarly, timid, recluse friend would be just the man to deal with them. Consequently, it was above all things necessary that the man himself and those who sent him out should think of his fitness for the particular place where he was going to work. The first help to success was that the man should be fitted for the place. The next thing that afforded great help to the missionary in his work was that he should be gifted with what, for want of a more distinctively descriptive word, he would call imagination. A missionary should be able to enter into the feelings and spirit of others; he should not go out with stereotyped, fixed, Western ideas; and he should be able to tolerate other ways of living and other modes of thought than his own. The preacher at St. Paul's Cathedral on the previous day had said with no less truth than eloquence that one of the Divine marks of Christianity was its suitability to people in all parts of the world. Well, that was perfectly true, but they went far to diminish its truth—or at least to make that truth not apparent—if they went out with a sort of impression that coupled with the mission of preaching Christianity they had also the mission to introduce, to teach, and enforce all the conventionalities of the civilisation of the end of the nineteenth century as seen in a respectable suburb of London. That missionary would, he thought, be most successful, or would succeed in proportion as he was able to see that in such matters people were best left alone, and who did not share the view of an old friend of his—not a missionary of this society, he was happy to say—who, on seeing a great congregation before him in a chapel in one of the Pacific Islands, wrote an account of the scene, which subsequently found its way into print. He (the missionary), wrote:—"The vast building was crowded to suffocation; the King and the Queen were there; the hymns were sung with a sound like thunder; there was the most intense interest in the sermon I preached." And did they think the good man went on to rejoice at the success of the sermon; not a bit of it; no, he went on to say, "And my heart was sad in me, for in the whole of that vast congregation I do not think that there were half-a-dozen persons in complete European costume."

Lord Chelmsford, speaking at the meeting of the Zululand Mission, gave some reminiscences of the Zulus. He said that he had carried away from South Africa a deep admiration of the Zulus as friends and as foes. He had been struck by their extreme buoyancy of spirit and cheerfulness of nature. When one saw two or three Zulus walking together, or rather running and skipping about like young goats, one could not help liking them from the very first. That first feeling had never been diminished in any way. He believed there was the making of a fine Christian people in these Zulus, and he rejoiced that this Mission was prospering. When on the march to Ulundi he was told by one who knew the Zulus well—"Depend on it, after the first victory you get, you may walk through the land alone, and you will be received with the most kindly and friendly feeling by every one of those fighting against you." This he had feared was a little exaggerated, but he had experienced the truth of that speech; for when leaving the country on his return home he passed through several villages where the army of Cetewayo, after being defeated at Ulundi, had retreated; and the people came out and insisted on shaking hands with his staff (he had no other escort), and told them how glad they were the war was over, and that the British forces had shown themselves to be the strongest. These people showed no feeling of animosity, in spite of the very

heavy losses they had received. He thought this spoke strongly for the nation. If a German, after the Franco-German war, had marched through France, would he have received the same kind of consideration? He feared not. This trait alone would give the meeting a strong opinion of the moral character of the Zulus. Now, as to their mental capacity, Theophilus Shepstone considered that the Zulu intellect was of a very high character. At night it was a custom with them, sitting in a circle, to raise some point for discussion (like one of our debating societies), and they argued, he believed, with extraordinary acumen. Bishop Carter mentioned that, besides the Christianising of the people, he set great store on industries. He could endorse that most fully. The Fingoes in Cape Colony were originally Zulus, driven out when the founder of the Zulu nation drove out any tribe that would not come under his sway. They were made slaves by the Kaffirs, but the natural characteristics appeared, and at the present moment they were the most industrious class in the whole of Cape Colony amongst the natives. They lived in houses which they had built themselves; they sent their cotton and other produce to Capetown, and in every way showed themselves far superior to any of the Kaffirs who were living round them. He believed himself that one of the first things to be done with the Zulu was to get him to have only one wife, because the wives did all the hard work; the women had to do the hoeing; the men never put a hand to it, and thought it a degradation. The Fingoes had found that the hoe was a miserable weapon to deal with, and had introduced ploughs, and as the women could not lead the plough the men had to do it. He was told in Cape Colony that no Fingoe woman would marry a Fingoe man unless he had a plough. Ploughs were the first thing for the Bishop to introduce into the country. From this the women would be raised in social position, always one of the first steps towards civilisation.

Speaking at the Lichfield Diocesan Synod the Bishop of Lichfield made some noteworthy remarks on clerical distress. He said:—"I contemplate with deep regret the straitened circumstances of so many of the clergy consequent on the great reduction in their incomes through the diminution in the value of the tithe rent-charge. Whether any great scheme could be successfully launched at the present time for increasing their incomes by an increase of endowments, or by a sustentation fund, I am not prepared to say. But I am sure that help would be forthcoming if the facts could be brought home to our people. In this diocese a step was taken in the right direction when the Easter Offerings Fund was established in 1887 by a resolution of the Diocesan Conference. It ought to be far more widely supported than it is. Every parish in the diocese should contribute; that the abundance of some may furnish a supply for the wants of others, that there may be equality. (2 Cor. viii. 14.) some incumbents have adopted the plan of publishing the annual balance-sheet of their income, with the very best results. Their people have been informed, and have helped them. We might well go further in the matter of offertories. The weekly offertory is not yet general in the diocese. Our people need to be taught that worship is incomplete so long as they 'appear before the Lord empty,' and that if the money collected is not required for the needs of their own particular parish, there are many parishes in the diocese which are starving for want of some timely assistance. The privilege of helping others is great. 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' In several parishes in the diocese an income already small was rendered quite inadequate by the pension subtracted from it for the benefit of a retired incumbent. No one could grudge a small pension to a man who had spent the best years of his life in the service of the Church; but the active parish priest should not be fined, nor a considerable portion of the income provided for him by the parish be withdrawn from it, for this purpose. It was, therefore, with satisfaction that he noted the growth of the Clergy Pensions Institution, which would, he believed, at no distant date meet such cases by the provision out of its own resources of adequate pensions for retiring incumbents. In our own diocese the Committee, of which the Rev. Arthur H. Talbot is hon. secretary, is doing good work, both in obtaining members of the Institution, and in raising subscriptions and dona-

tions towards our diocesan fund, the object of which is to assist clergymen in straitened circumstances to pay their annual premium, to assist towards the purchase of incumbents' annuities in special cases, and to increase the augmentation of the deferred annuity where practicable and desirable. Mr. C. H. Blagg's liberal offer, made to the Diocesan Conference, to give £50 to meet nineteen other donations of an equal amount, is being liberally responded to, and shows that the laity approve of every effort made by the clergy to facilitate retirement when their working days are over. The arrangement by which the premiums paid by the clergy are returnable with compound interest at death or withdrawal before they have received their pension, ensures the members from any loss on account of their investments in the Institution."

Mr. S. J. Weyman gives in the *Leisure Hour* for July a graphic account of the ruined temple at Karnak. He says:—"The entrance faces the river at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the bank. It is at once grave and imposing. It consists of a pylon, or gateway, formed of two gigantic oblong towers—curtains of masonry one might almost call them—thicker at the bottom than the top, where they again curve outwards in a heavy overhanging cornice. The effect, as one stands outside, is that of a blank wall, ponderous, lofty, forbidding. Passing through this—the overhead junction between the two towers has fallen—the traveller enters a spacious enclosed court open to the sky, on the farther side of which is another pylon, now fallen. This court, which is, with one exception, the latest addition to the temple, was built by Shishak, the contemporary and ally of Jeroboam king of Israel, in the tenth century B.C. It measures 275ft. by 320ft., and near the middle of it, striking and impressive in its graceful solitude, rises one tall pillar, the sole remnant of an avenue which once crossed the court and formed a fitting introduction to that to which we now proceed through the ruined pylon—the famous Hall of the Kings, so magnificent in its proportions, and so thickly planted with columns, some of which are 70ft. high, as to defy description. This is the masterpiece of Egyptian architecture. It does not possess a roof, but gigantic stones, resting on the capitals, unite the pillars of each row to one another; and in one place a window remains—a lattice of stone. Walls and pillars are adorned with a maze of figures and hieroglyphics, cut into or relieved upon the stone, and still retaining much of the colour with which they were originally decorated. It is noteworthy that the sculptures which were executed under Sethi (about 1400 B.C.) are entirely in relief, and in grace and delicacy of design, as well as in taste, excel those added by his successor, Rameses the second. Some of the columns have fallen, and the blazing sunlight entering more freely through these gaps strikes athwart the long aisles, creating vast black shadows or picking out some remnant of ancient colour, still fresh, though the hand which laid it on has been dust these thirty centuries. Whether by day or night the interior of this hall, which measures 170ft. by 320ft., and contains 134 columns, presents a mingled picture of majesty and ruin, strength and decay, which cannot be conveyed in words. Some few Greek works may excel it in elegance and beauty, and in cunning workmanship that modern marvel, the Taj Mahal, may vie with it, but in grandeur and magnificence this hall of the Pharaohs still stands supreme. Passing through it, and through the ruins of a third pylon, we come upon a shapeless chaos of stone representing courts and buildings erected by Thothmes the Third and his sister Queen Hatshepsut—the Elizabeth of Egypt—about 1600-1550 B.C. From this, two obelisks resembling what we call Cleopatra's Needle, and each about 70ft. high, raise their delicate tapering points towards the sky, in fine contrast with the heavy mass of ruin from which they spring. A few paces taken along a path cleared through the debris brings us to the central portion of the building—also the latest portion in date—the granite shrine which was rebuilt under the Ptolemies. Passing this—the interior is in a dangerous state—and crossing a court, we come to a large low hall, formed of massive stones resting on short columns. This was built by Thothmes the First, but some fragments of columns bearing a much earlier cartouche—that of a King of the Twelfth

Dynasty—have been found here, and seem to indicate the date of the original temple.

"On the right of the vast building we have attempted to describe is a sacred lake, while more than one stately pylon, rising at some distance from the walls, show the extent of the consecrated enclosure. Attached are three other temples, of which considerable, and in one case magnificent, remains still exist, the whole forming a maze of debris probably without its equal in the world. The visitor returns to it again and again, striving to reduce the chaos to order; but eventually the clearest pictures left on his mind are sure to be those of the court of Shishak with its one solitary pillar, of Queen Hatshepsut's obelisks soaring skyward, and of the great Hall of the Kings. This last, indeed, is a monument which, apart from its architectural grandeur, should have interest for us. It dates from a remarkable period in the history of the world. Rameses the Second, whose long reign saw it completed, was the most famous, if not the greatest, of the kings of Egypt. We know him as the Pharaoh of the oppression, the Pharaoh who ground down the Hebrews in cruel bondage. In all likelihood he looked on Moses face to face—looked on him with that countenance which the traveller in Egypt learns to know so well. For if he was not the greatest, he was the vainest of kings. He sowed his images broadcast through the length and breadth of Egypt. We find them at Memphis in Lower Egypt, at Karnak in Upper Egypt, at Luxor, at Abydos—nay, at Abou Sembel in distant Nubia; and probably, were we to excavate the site of Ramases, the store city which he built on the far distant borders towards Syria, there too we should find his likeness. His vanity, if not his valour, exceeded that of all his race. He was the Louis the Fourteenth of Egypt, ruling with a grandeur unprecedented, yet already pregnant with decay. The cold satiric features, the stony eyes, the sneering smile of the great king are perfectly known to us, though he passed away so many centuries ago. Learned inquirers have ascertained, almost with certainty, the causes which led him and his father, the greater but more modest Sethi, to build the Hall of the Kings. Before their accession to power the old religion of Egypt had suffered an eclipse. The last kings of the Eighteenth Dynasty had alighted the priests, and departed from the faith of their fathers. They had broken with the traditions which countless generations had held, and had adopted a worship now difficult to define but commonly called in the present day the worship of the Sun Disk. It would seem to have been a form of monotheism, not unlike the sun worship of the Parsees. That the kings of the Eighteenth Dynasty adopted it at the instigation of the Israelites, the exiles from the East, then flourishing in Goshen, is believed by many; and it is significant that the return of Sethi and Rameses to the ancient faith of Egypt was contemporaneous with, if it did not cause, the oppression of the captive people. It seems most likely that Rameses dedicated this splendid hall at Karnak as at once the sign and the seal of his reconciliation with the old priesthood; and we may suppose, without straining probabilities, that at the same time his desire to gratify the priests of Amen-ra (Ammon) led him to take those steps for the reduction of the Hebrews' power and influence which State policy also dictated. The end we know. A few decades later his immediate descendants sank, overwhelmed by misfortunes, amongst which the destruction of the flower of their forces in the Red Sea probably ranked high; and though another dynasty, the Twentieth, called by his name and connected with him, succeeded and reigned, the government of Egypt passed presently to those very priests of Amen-ra into whose fold the great Rameses had returned, and in compliance with whose wishes he had entered on the disastrous persecution of the Israelites. Of this priestly dynasty—the Twenty-first—we know little, but during the present year a discovery has been made which it is hoped will throw light upon one of the most obscure epochs of Egyptian history."

The great University of Chicago, now being finished, will have an endowment of nearly five million dollars, and occupy some twenty-four acres of land. It is situated between the two great parks—Jackson Park and Washington Park—and will be open to both sexes.

SOCIETY.

A marriage has been arranged to take place between Major Berkeley Quill, York and Lancaster Regiment, assistant inspector of gymnasia, third son of the late Mr. Jerome Quill, J.P., of Tralce, co. Kerry, Ireland, and Lucy Ethel, daughter of the late Captain J. R. Woodriff, R.N., sometime Sergeant at Arms to the Queen, and of Mrs. Woodriff, of Broome Perrow, Betchworth, Surrey.

Also between Mr. Henry C. M. Lambert, of the Colonial Office, elder son of the late Mr. H. T. Lambert, of Sandhills Bletchingley, and Aileen Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John R. Arthur, of 11, Queen's-gate-place.

Also between Edmund Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Mr. L. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor, Market Hasen, and Charlotte Ruth, only child of Mr. A. F. Godson, M.P., of Westwood Park, Worcestershire.

Also between Captain George W. Biddulph, R.A., second son of General Sir Michael Biddulph, R.A., K.C.B., and Constance Laura, only child of the late John Vivian Hampton, of Oakdale, Holmwood, Surrey, and of the Lady Laura Hampton.

Also between Captain Henry Walters Morrison, Royal Artillery, and Adjutant 1st London (City of London) Artillery Volunteers, only surviving son of the late Mr. David Brooke Morrison, Bengal Civil Service, and Mary Georgina, daughter of Mr. George Elin, of Leahoe, Hertford.

Also between Mr. Frank Curtis, of the Manor House, North Rode, Cheshire, and Edith, youngest daughter of Mr. Anthony Shaw, Buglawton, Congleton, Cheshire.

Also between Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. MacGeorge, the Carabiniers, only surviving son of the late Colonel W. MacGeorge, Judge Advocate-General of India, and Madge, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Hainsworth, of Tacna, Peru, and Anglesey House, Phillimore-gardens.

Also between Lionel Frederic, second son of the late Major G. F. Gosling, Madras Fusiliers, and Annie Blanche Gordon, third daughter of the late H. J. Tarrant, late of Madras.

Also between Mr. Howard Fox, second son of Mr. Thomas Fox, The Court, Wellington, and Marion, younger daughter of the late Mr. Henry Pease, of Darlington.

Also between Mr. Walter Paton, M.A. Oxon., of the Inner Temple, barrister, youngest son of Mr. George Paton, of Queen's-gardens, London, and the Hon. Adeline Loftus, Maid of Honour to the Queen, eldest daughter of the late Captain Arthur John Loftus, late of the 10th Royal Hussars, and Keeper of Her Majesty's Regalia, and the Lady Catherine Loftus. The marriage will take place at Hampton Court Palace.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Arthur Hildyard Robinson and Miss Ethel Long will take place at Upham Church on Tuesday, July 19, at half-past two.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Percy Pugh Goolden Goolden and Mdlle. Margarida da Costa Ricci, daughter of the Baron da Costa Ricci, will take place on Saturday at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, at half-past two.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Brynmor Jones, of The Lawn, Woodchester, and Florence, widow of the late Mr. A. de M. Mocatta, will take place early in August.

The marriage arranged between Mr. G. E. Prideaux-Brune, Inniskilling Dragoons, and Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hardcastle, of Bradshaw Hall, Lancashire, and Blaston Hall, Leicestershire, will take place at St. George's, Hanover-square, on the 6th of September.

The marriage arranged between Mr. M. P. R. Oakes, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, and Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. T. Ford, will take place on the 16th of July at St. Mary's Church, The Boltons.

The marriage between the Rev. Frederick William Knox, second son of Captain R. J. Knox, of Cahirlake and Ballaghtobin, county Kilkenny, and Eva Basile, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. G. Cavendish Browne, Bredon Rectory, Tewkesbury, and Burnchurch, county Kilkenny, will take place on the 11th of July at Baden.

The marriage of the Hon. Henry C. A. Pelham to Miss Edith Roberts will take place at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, on July 18.

The marriage of the Marchese Ferdinando Guiccioli, Gentleman in Waiting to the Queen of

Italy, to Constance Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Cazenove and Mrs. Cazenove, of Warfield Grove, Bracknell, Berks, and 42, Queen's-gate-gardens, was celebrated on the 7th inst. in the Palazzo Vecchio, Florence, by the Syndic Marchese Pietro Torrigiani, and on the 8th at San Lorenzo by the Very Rev. Mgr. Giovannini. The witnesses at the civil ceremony were Sir Dominic E. Colnaghi, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, and the Prefect of Florence, brother to the bridegroom.

The marriage of Captain Douglas Gaisford, eldest son of the late Colonel Gaisford, and Miss Esmo Alison, second daughter of General Sir Archibald Alison, G.C.B., and Lady Alison, of Eaton-place, was solemnised at St. Michael's, Chester-square, on Monday afternoon, in the presence of a large company, among whom the leading Scottish families in town predominated. The Rev. Canon Fleming, D.D., officiated, assisted by the Rev. George Gaisford, vicar of Lavant, an uncle of the bridegroom. The service was choral. The reception at 93, Eaton-place, was very largely attended. Captain and Mrs. Douglas Gaisford left afterwards for Twyford.

The marriage of the Hon. William F. J. Dundas, brother of the Earl of Zetland, with Mary Maud, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Prinsep, and of Mrs. Prinsep, of Ovington-square, was celebrated at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Monday. The bridesmaids were Miss Prinsep, Lady Alice Dundas, sister, and Lady Hilda Dundas, niece of the bridegroom; Miss Mary Dundas, Miss Poynter, and Miss Sophy Thomas. The Hon. Thomas Dundas, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Lord Seymour, was attired in white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and orange-blossoms, her train being held by two pages, Master Bay Bunbury, nephew of the bridegroom, and Master T. Prinsep, cousin of the bride. They wore white satin costumes and coats edged with silver braid, waistcoats of pink-and-blue brocade, and three-cornered hats. The Rev. Henry Prinsep, brother of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Yeoman, cousin of the bridegroom. Mrs. Prinsep afterwards entertained the wedding party at 2, Chester-street, lent by Colonel and Mrs. Poynter for the reception; and later in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left for Yorkshire.

A brilliant and largely-attended hall was given by Countess Cadogan at Chelsea House on Monday night. The acceptances were exceedingly numerous, and the spacious and beautifully-appointed rooms in the town residence of Earl Cadogan were at times thronged. Dancing began at eleven o'clock, and supper was served both in the dining-room and in a temporary annexe thrown out towards Lowndes-street. The staircase and hall of Sicilian marble and the various suites of rooms were superbly and lavishly decorated with exotics and other flowering plants. The Duke of Aosta honoured Countess Cadogan by his presence. His Royal Highness arrived shortly before twelve o'clock, accompanied by the Italian Ambassador. Among the company present were the French Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, the Austrian Ambassador, the Greek Minister, the Danish Minister and Madame de Bille, Countess Tornelli, Prince and Princess Henry of Pleiss, Count Mensdorff, the Duchess of Portland and Lady Ottoline Bentinck, the Duchess of Westminster and Lady Margaret Grosvenor, the Duchess of Leinster, the Duchess of Manchester, the Marchioness of Ormonde, the Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Alice Herve, the Marchioness of Queensberry and Lady Edith Douglas, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Granby, the Marchioness of Blandford and Lady Spencer Churchill, the Countess of Coventry and Ladies Barbara and Anne Coventry, Countess Howe and Lady E. Curzon, the Countess of Lucan and Lady Rosaline Bingham, the Countess of Macclesfield and Lady E. Parker, the Countess of Normanton and Lady Mary Agar, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Halsbury, Countess Grosvenor and Mr. Wyndham, the Earl of March and Lady Evelyn Gordon Lennox, the Countess of Caledon, the Countess of Lathom and Lady Bertha Wilbraham, Elizabeth Countess of Wilton, the Countess of Listowel and Lady Margaret Hare, the Countess of Lonsborough and Lady Mildred Denison, the Countess of Gosford, the Earl of Sandwich, the Countess of Crawford and Lady Evelyn Lindsay, the Earl of Arran and Lady Esther Gore, Viscountess Newport and the Hon. Miss Bridgeman, Viscount Drumlanrig, Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea, Viscountess Castlerosse and the Hon. Susan Baring, Viscountess Wolsley, &c.

The marriage of Captain Robert Edward Heaven, 4th Cheshire Regiment, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Robert Heaven, of Withington House, Lancashire, and Monaltrie, Aberdeenshire, with Edith Charlotte Frances, eldest daughter of the late Lord Henry Cholmondeley and Lady Henry Cholmondeley, of East Burnham Lodge, Bucks, was celebrated on the 2nd inst., at the Oratory, Brompton. The bride wore a dress of white corded silk, ornamented with Duchesse lace and orange blossoms, a tulle veil, and wreath of the same flowers. Her ornaments included three diamond stars, two being the gift of the bridegroom, and the third the joint gift of Mr. Heaven and Mrs. de Heaven; also a necklace of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom, as well as a beautiful bouquet. The bridesmaids wore dresses of cream corduroy cloth, with yokes of pale blue brocade, and trimmed with silver passementerie, and cream hats to match. The bridegroom presented each with a gold crook brooch with pearl centre, and a bouquet of white flowers. Lady Henry Cholmondeley, mother of the bride, wore a dress of pale grey corded silk, with bonnet to match, and carried a bouquet of pale yellow roses presented by the bridegroom. The Rev. Canon Cholmondeley performed the marriage ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Canon Lynch, the Rev. Father Bowden, and the Rev. Father Keatinge, chaplain to the forces. A reception was afterwards held by the bride's mother, at Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester-road. Later in the afternoon the newly-married pair started to spend the honeymoon in the south of England. The bride went away in a costume of fawn cloth, with brown velvet Zouave and pink silk vest, and large brown hat to match trimmed with pink roses.

The Countess of Clanwilliam gave two most successful balls at Admiralty House, Portsmouth, on the 8th and 10th insts. The decorations of the ballroom were extremely tasteful, the mantelshelves being covered with cut flowers artistically arranged, whilst the grounds, where the fine old trees were brilliant with small electric lights, presented a scene that was truly fairy like. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Battenberg were present on the 10th, when the company included the Earl and Countess of Airlie, Colonel the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton and Lady Emma Crichton, Admiral and Mrs. Fane, Admiral, Mrs., and the Misses Fisher, the Hon. Evelyn and Lady Alice Ashley, Captain the Hon. and Mrs. North Dalrymple, Colonel and Mrs. Cavaye, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Carpenter Garnier, Admiral Wodehouse, Admiral and the Misses Lethbridge, &c. The Admiral's band, which occupied the orchestra, played the National Anthem on the arrival of the Royal party, who shortly after joined in a set of Lancers, the Duke of Connaught dancing with the Countess of Clanwilliam, Prince Henry of Battenberg with Lady Elizabeth Meade. Their Royal Highnesses, Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, and all the officers present were in uniform, which, with tasteful toilettes of the ladies, contributed to the brilliancy of the scene. Dancing was kept up with great spirit, and some animated sets of Lancers were danced upon the brightly lighted lawn. Amongst many lovely dresses the following may be noticed: The Countess of Clanwilliam wore an elegant gown of black striped moiré, handsomely trimmed with jet, and a tiara, necklace, and stars of diamonds. Lady Elizabeth and Lady Katherine Meade were also in black, and carried lovely bouquets of pink carnations, tied with ribbons of the same shade. The Countess of Airlie's gown was of ivory satin, embroidered with gold, and trimmed down one side with bows of rose-pink velvet. Lady Emma Crichton wore a stylish costume of black and white; the Hon. Mrs. Carpenter Garnier, a lovely dress of white satin, brocaded with heliotrope and gold, the front being composed of deep heliotrope velvet. Mrs. Cavaye wore a becoming gown of maize brocade, the bodice trimmed with chiffon. The Hon. Mrs. Henniker's dress was of ivory-satin, the front entirely covered with a network of bright silver, the bodice tastefully trimmed with green velvet. Miss Maude Douglas looked well in a dress of white satin, with Watteau bow of antique lace coming from the shoulders. Mrs. Geary wore cream brocade, the bodice trimmed with green velvet and handsome lace; and Miss Geary, a pretty dress of white silk and net, trimmed with pink flowers. Mrs. Suther's gown was of a lovely shade of mauve silk; and her daughter's of white satin, veiled with pink tulle, and trimmed with trails of ivy—a costume extremely becoming. Lady Alice Ashley was in black, with diamond ornaments; Mrs. Isherwood in white brocade embroidered with

pearls; Mrs. Bromley in black velvet, the bodice trimmed with a deep gold fringe; Mrs. Mortimer wore a becoming gown of maize-striped brocade, with a deep fringe of huttercups; Miss Paterson, a dress of pink and green brocade, the bodice trimmed with pink silk; Miss Hodnet, a costume of pale green and white brocade trimmed with frills of pink and green chiffon; Miss Newbolt had a pretty yellow dress with deep fringe of yellow daisies; the Misses Lethbridge were prettily dressed in white; Miss Pares, in black relieved with pink; and Miss E. Poynder, in a tasteful gown of maize satin and chiffon; Mrs. Lynch Staunton was becomingly gowned in black brocade and jet; and Mrs. John Hay in yellow brocade, wreaths of pansies of the same shade on the bodice. Some of the nursing sisters from Netley were present, wearing their picturesque uniform.

The coming of age of Lord Warkworth, eldest son of Earl Percy, and heir to the Dukedom of Northumberland, was celebrated at Albury Park, Surrey, on the 9th inst., amid great rejoicings. The festivities began by the presentation, early in the morning, of congratulatory addresses to Lord Warkworth from the inhabitants of Albury and the tenant farmers on the estate, and later in the day there was a grand banquet to the tenantry, for which between 700 and 800 invitations had been issued. The festivities concluded on the evening of the 10th inst. with a grand display of fireworks on Albury Heath. In the afternoon a garden party was held, which was attended by a large company.

Baroness von Donop gave a reception on the evening of the 8th inst. at her house in Curzon-street, which was fully attended. Some good singing entertained the company, and the rooms were delightfully scented with roses. Viscountess Kawaii, the Japanese Ambassador, and the Persian Minister were present, the Viscountess in black with jet. Baroness de Reuter, mother of the hostess, wore black with splendid diamonds, and a trail of crimson and pink roses on the bodice of her gown. Baroness von Donop was also in black brocade velvet on satin; her dress, cut square, was filled up to the throat with white lace, and she wore a good many diamonds and pink and red roses. Lady William Lennox was in black broché silk; Lady Hart in pink, with panels of cream embroidered silk; and Lady Elston in white moiré and pink silk.

Mrs. Follett gave a most successful dance recently, when the floral decorations were a special feature. The ceiling was festooned with ropes of marguerites reaching from the cornices to the centre of the room, where they were caught together by a coronal of guelder roses and marguerites. The hostess, in black velvet, received at the head of the staircase, assisted by her two daughters—the elder wearing a very pretty dress of blue silk, trimmed with old white lace and black satin; the younger cream striped moiré. One of the prettiest gowns was worn by Miss Rollit, being composed of pink satin, trimmed with gold bands. Mrs. Ellis Brooke Cunliffe wore black, and Miss Cunliffe looked pretty in dark green and vieux-rose velvet. Lady Hart's dress was pink and gold. Among the most noticeable were the dark satin dresses worn by the Misses Heathcote; and Miss Bradshaw's white silk, with large black velvet sleeves, was particularly smart. Her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Pellew Bradshaw, wore mauve. Miss Green-Wilkinson was in bright blue satin. Mdlle. de Laski's dress of pink satin, trimmed with pink roses; the Hon. E. Stourton's black gown, trimmed also with roses; and Miss Priestley's shot satin, were all much admired. Mrs. Scott looked very well in white, and Mrs. Kinsey Peile in a pretty dress of blue and white brocade. Hon. Mrs. Lyon looked well in dark green, and Miss Norton in white. Dancing was kept up with great spirit to the perfect playing of Liddell's band.

Mrs. Robert Trollope gave a very successful afternoon At home at her residence, 17, Eaton-square, on the 10th inst. Mr. George Grossmith was provided for the amusement of the guests, who numbered about 200. Mrs. Robert Trollope was handsomely dressed in black and grey brocade, and her two daughters wore cream crêpon. Many pretty and stylish dresses were worn.

Mrs. C. Howard Alleyne gave a most brilliant ball at the Lyric Club on Wednesday, the 8th inst. It was the first private dance that had been held there, and the building proved peculiarly well suited to such an entertainment. The band was placed in the gallery, and, besides the dance music from time to time, gave beautiful selections from Russian songs, Fischer's "Allerlei," and other admirably played *morceaux*. The dancers, however, did not quite understand this, and danced undauntedly throughout. The

space immediately in front of the stage, which was curtained off, had been prepared for dancing, and there was always ample space between the waltzes for sitting out, and for the chaperones to view the proceedings. Light refreshments were served throughout the evening, and all the viands were exceptionally good. It is seldom that so many pretty dresses are to be seen in a London ballroom. Mrs. Alleyne wore one of the most charming—a white gossamer material covered with small pink roses and foliage, forming a border at the hem of the skirt, and a fringe round the bodice outlining all the seams; the front of the gown was covered with diamonds, and more sparkled in her ray star coronet. Her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Howard, wore a white silk and satin gown, trimmed with a panel of silver appliqué and lovely diamonds; Mrs. Shaw also wore splendid brilliants with her black gown. Miss Shaw had an eau de Nil silk, with revers of emerald velvet. Lady Earley's diamonds were displayed to the best advantage on pearl grey, with falling fringes of silver. Mrs. Grant Watson had a lovely brocade of green and gold. Mrs. Morrison's white satin and diamonds were accompanied by exquisite jet embroidery, in marked contrast to her white satin; Mrs. Wayvell's rich grey brocade was trimmed with rose pink. Mrs. Berners Wilson had an antique rose pink brocade trimmed with silver; pink velvet empire sleeves were worn with a pink chiffon gown and a belt trimming of narrow gold galon, with a white satin skirt, a short empire jacket of blue brocade was worn fastened with silver buttons, the short fronts displaying the empire sash and a full falling frill of lace. Dark green was much in favour as well as eau di Nil. It was one of those specially enjoyable parties which are the events in the London season.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Reynolds gave a garden party on the 9th inst., which was very largely attended, in their beautiful grounds in The Grove, Highgate, on behalf of the Santa Claus Home, 34, South-grove, Highgate. A meeting was held on the lawn, at which Mr. W. Reynolds took the chair, and explained, for the Misses Charles, that the Home had been started in 1891 by them in connection with their Santa Claus Society. The Home is for children with hip and spinal diseases, for those who are paralysed, for those with wounds who need surgical nursing, and for delicate babies under three years of age. Mr. Reynolds appealed for gifts in the form of annual subscriptions and donations, and for another free cot, which costs £15 per annum. Dr. H. B. Lees and Dr. Tait spoke of the good work done in the Home. Miss C. J. Wood pleaded that the children were spared great sufferings by being moved from their own miserable homes as a reason why more help should be given, both to maintain the twelve cots now in the home and to increase their number. Substantial help was given to the funds in response to the appeals made, and many of those attending the garden party went over the home, and made friends with the little patients. Further help may be sent to the Misses Charles, Stormont, Hampstead-lane, Highgate, from whom the report, &c., of the Home may be obtained.

The officers of the Royal Fusiliers gave a very splendid ball at Woolwich on Thursday, June 9. A special floor had been laid in the mess room, and the Blue Hungarian band played. A special train conveyed the guests from town, who were received by Colonel and Mrs. Guyon. The gowns were unusually fresh and pretty, velvet sleeves were sprinkled with diamonds, and on all sides there was a most liberal display of brilliants. Amongst the company present were Major and Mrs. Donald, Captain and Mrs. Roger Hall, Lady Gainsborough, Lady Clayton, the Hon. Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Maryon Wilson, the Misses Du Maurier, the officers of the Royal Artillery, Colonel and Mrs. Hazlerigg, Mrs. Davidson, of Tulloch, the officers of the Royal Naval College, &c.

The annual ball in aid of the British Charitable Fund was held on Tuesday evening, at the Hôtel Continental, Paris, under the personal patronage of the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, and attracted a representative gathering of English residents and French sympathisers. The Ambassador and Lady Dufferin and Ava arrived early, and at once danced the Quadrille of Honour. Lady Dufferin wore a Court dress of embroidered orange-satin and the Ribbon of the Crown of India, and the Ambassador was distinguished by the sky-blue Ribbon of St. Patrick and the Grand Crosses of the Bath and the Star of India. Lady Dufferin, on entering, was presented with a splendid bouquet of orchids and pink roses.

A ball was held at Government House, Mahabeshwar, by his Excellency Lord Harris on May 19. Amongst those who were present were Sir George Graves, Commander-in-Chief, General and Mrs. Pottinger, Colonel and Mrs. Sharpe, Sir Charles Pritchard, C.S., Mr. Reid, C.S., Mr. Lyster, Mr. Moore, Captain and Mrs. Titcherery, Captain and Mrs. Turner Jones, Captain and Mrs. Minchin, Captain Cox, A.D.C., Captain Brownrigg, Colonel Kaye, Mrs. Bidolph, Dr. and Mrs. Lyons, Captain and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Hiel, C.S., Major and Mrs. Stopford, Dr. and Mrs. Burke, Mr. Crome, C.S., Colonel and Mrs. Curry, &c. The Governor's own band was in attendance.

The marriage of Surgeon-Captain Horace Cocks, Army Medical Staff Corps, eldest son of Mr. J. Cocks, of Kirkley Cliff, Lowestoft, and Miss Kathleen Mary Fox, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. Fox, of Kilcoursey, Cromwell-road, and granddaughter of the late Sir James and Lady Murray, of Dublin, took place on the 2nd inst. at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington. The bride wore a dress of ivory Bengaline, made with Court train, the bodice and skirt being richly trimmed with duchesse point, the gift of her mother; a small wreath of orange blossoms and long tulle veil completed her toilette. The lace was fastened by diamond stars, her mother's gift; and the veil by a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids wore gowns of pale green Bengaline, with drawn hats of green chiffon and pink roses; the bridegroom gave them brooches of gold foxes, and bouquets of pink roses. The bride's mother wore a dress of brown bengaline, made *en Princesse*, with front and puffed upper sleeves of ivory satin, on which was a rich design of raised roses and leaves in natural colours, the bodice trimmed with Venetian point lace; brown and gold bonnet, with pink ostrich feathers; ornaments, diamonds. The service was conducted by the Rev. C. M. Cocks, M.A., the Rev. E. A. Eardley Wilmot, vicar, and the Rev. A. W. Gough. A reception was held afterwards by the bride's mother at Kilcoursey, and about five o'clock the newly married pair left for Paris and Germany. The bride's travelling dress was of grey tweed, with pink silk waistcoat, grey hat, with pink and grey feathers.

The marriage of Miss Nevarte Essayan, of Cornwall-gardens, with Mr. Calouste Gulbekian, was celebrated on the 12th inst., according to the rites of the Armenian Church, at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole. The bride wore a dress of Irish white satin brocade, trimmed with flounces of Honiton lace; a wreath of orange blossoms encircled her hair, and beneath the bridal veil were fastened on each side of the bow long fringes of beaten silver, which reached to her feet, and trailed upon the ground. She carried a bouquet of white exotics.

The marriage of the Rev. Louis George Grey, son of the late Captain Francis Grey (of the 96th Regiment), and Isabel (Daisy), only daughter of Major-General Grey, of South Lawn, Lansdown, was solemnised on the 9th inst. at Charlcombe Church, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. E. T. Stubbs. The bride wore a dress of ivory duchesse, with semi-train, bordered with ostrich plumes, the bodice and skirt being draped with antique Limerick lace. She wore a wreath of real orange blossoms and flowing veil of Brussels lace, fastened with a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a shower bouquet. The bridesmaids' dresses were of soft white silk, with large sashes of apple-green Surah. They also wore picture hats of apple-green plush and Surah. Their bouquets were of pale roses and maidenhair fern, and they wore gold forget-me-not bangles, set with turquoise and pearls, the gifts of the bridegroom. Amongst the guests at the church were Mr. Arthur Grey, Miss Grey, Miss Olivia Grey, Mr. Carleton Baynes, Major and Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Ryan, Miss Goodricke, Mrs. Annesley, and Mrs. Ord. Gen. Grey afterwards gave a reception at South Lawn. During the afternoon the newly-married pair left for London, *en route* for Paris and Switzerland. The bride's travelling-dress was of grey corduroy, trimmed with passementerie, and a white vest; a hat to match in grey straw, of the new Llangollen shape, trimmed with rich ostrich plumes.

The marriage of M. de Familleureux, Chargé d'Affaires to the Belgian Legation at Constantinople, with Mrs. Petersen, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charlton Whittall, took place in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Cadogan-street, on the 9th inst. The bride was dressed in eau de Nil shot silk, draped with flounces of old point d'Alençon, the gift of the bridegroom's mother. Her bouquet was of roses and orchids. His

Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster performed the ceremony, assisted by the Bishop of Emmaus. In the course of the afternoon, the bride and bridegroom started for Paris, *en route* for Constantinople.

The marriage of Mr. Frank W. Ker, Glasgow, son of the late Rev. William Ker, of the parish of Stair, Ayrshire, and Rose Agnes, daughter of the late Mr. James Watson, of Ayr, was solemnised recently in the parish church of Monkton and Prestwick, Ayrshire. The service was conducted by the Rev. David Reid, minister of the parish, assisted by the Rev. John Wallace Dalrymple. The bride wore a dress of rich white Bengaline silk, with Court train, trimmed with embroidered chiffon, orange blossom, and white heather. Her tulle veil was arranged over a wreath of orange blossom, and fastened with a diamond and pearl star, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a white bouquet, the gift of the best man. The bridesmaids wore dresses of salmon-pink Liberty silk, trimmed with white chiffon and silver passementerie and rustic hats with white chiffon and clusters of pink roses. Each carried a posy bouquet of pink roses and lily of the valley, tied with long ribbon streamers to match the dresses, and wore a gold curb chain bracelet, the gifts of the bridegroom. After the ceremony a reception was held at Beach House, Prestwick, the residence of the bride's mother and later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ker left for the south, the bride's travelling dress being of tan-coloured corduroy cloth, trimmed with shot silk and passementerie, and hat to match.

CHIT CHAT.

The betrothal of the Princess Margaret Beatrice Feodora of Prussia, a sister of the Emperor, to Prince Frederick Charles Louis Constantine of Hesse, a son of the late Landgrave Frederick of Hesse and the Landgravine Anna, Princess of Prussia, is announced. The Princess Margaret is the Emperor's youngest sister, and was born at the New Palace on the 22nd of April, 1872. Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse is a scion of the ex-Electoral dynasty of Hesse-Cassel, a grandson of the late Red Prince Frederick Charles, and a Lieutenant in Queen Victoria's Prussian Dragoon Guards. He was born on the 1st of May, 1868.

The Castle of Schönhausen, where Count Herbert Bismarck and his bride will take up their residence, is the family seat of the Bismarcks. Until 1867 the old house in the Altmark, situated on a property of about 2,800 acres, was Prince Bismarck's only landed property.

The Lord Mayor has told the London bankers that in 1890 there was "cleared" in the City, for London alone, no less a sum than £7,801,048,000; that there was deposited in all the banks in the United Kingdom an estimated sum of £850,000,000, and that there was in the savings banks a further sum of £114,000,000, making a total of nearly £1,000,000,000.

The Sargossa Sea or floating masses of gulf weed in mid-Atlantic which impeded the ships of Columbus 400 years ago has been the subject of careful study by Dr. Krummel, a German mareographer, who takes a different view of its origin from that commonly accepted. He shows, to begin with, that the sea is much more extensive than Humboldt supposed. The middle or thickest part is elliptical in form, the great axis lying along the tropic of Cancer and the foci at 45deg. and 70deg. west longitude. Around this are other more extensive but thinner accumulations of the weed, which vary with the prevailing winds.

During the influenza scare eucalyptus oil came into such a demand that over 20,000lb. were sent to England from California. The tree has been planted in immense quantities in that State.

In 1870 the average attendance in the elementary schools of England and Wales represented a percentage of about 5½ of the total number of inhabitants, while in 1891 the percentage was nearly as high as 13.

The library of the British Museum, now the greatest in England and among the largest in the world, had its origin in the grant by Parliament in 1753 of £20,000 to the daughters of Sir Hans Sloan for the library and antiquarian collection of that nobleman, which he had been gathering for many years. His library was thus purchased for the use of the nation, and five years later George II. increased the collection thus made by donating to it the Old Royal Library. Many other donations followed by which the already enormous collection was largely augmented. The present reading room of the British Museum was first opened in 1857. It will accommodate over 300 readers, with some slight restrictions is particularly free to all.

According to a report recently issued by the Central Chamber of Agriculture, margarine is still sold in this country under the name of butter in enormous quantities, in spite of the Margarine Act, and a large quantity of the butter imported from France is adulterated with 15 to 35 per cent. of margarine or grease. A disguised foreign fat, costing the manufacturer only 4d. or 5d. per lb. is sold as butter for 10d. to 1s.

It is stated that Dr. Znamensky, Russian dentist, of Moscow, has discovered a means of causing false teeth to grow to the gums as firmly as those nature provides.

The unique collection of postage stamps which formed the subject of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling's bequest to the British Museum has now been received at that institution, where it has, for the present, passed into the custody of the authorities of the Department of Printed Books.

It is proposed in Madrid to organise a great historic procession in the autumn, during the celebration of the fourth centenary of Columbus. The procession will consist of 400 persons in costume representing, among others, Father Juan Perez, the celebrated guardian of La Rábida; the three brothers Pinzon, the Moorish king Boabdil, Ferdinand and Isabel, Cardinal Mendoza, the Archbishop of Seville in those days, Gonzalo of Cordova, and the chief of the military orders. Models of the three first ships in which the explorers sailed, and a large allegorical group representing the discovery of the New World, will add to the picturesqueness of the pageant.

It is said that the idea of founding a University in Dublin originated with Pope Clement V., who, in 1312, at the solicitation of Archbishop Lech, issued a bull for the establishment of a University school, or *studium generale*, in Dublin. The premature death of the Archbishop prevented the project from being carried out; but in 1320 Alexander de Bicknor, his successor, founded such a school or college in St. Patrick's Cathedral. This school had a short life, and it was not until the 3rd of March, 1591, that Royal letters patent were issued, authorising the foundation of a college, to be "the mother of a University," under the invocation of the Holy Trinity.

There have been thirty-seven general elections since the passing of the Septennial Act in 1716. The Parliament now drawing to a close will be the eighth dissolved in the month of June. There has been no dissolution in August during the whole period. The interval between the dissolution and the meeting of the new Parliament in 1727 was nineteen weeks; but on no subsequent occasion has it exceeded nine weeks, and since 1832 it has never exceeded six weeks, except in 1885, when seven weeks and six days intervened. The shortest interval on record is four weeks and one day, which occurred in 1868, the average for the last eight Parliaments being five weeks and four and a-half days.

From a return of the voters of the United Kingdom it appears that the English and Welsh counties have a voting power of 2,747,165, the boroughs 2,047,006, and the Universities 16,066, or a total of 4,810,237. Scotland has 336,295 electors for counties, 253,180 for boroughs, and 16,928 for Universities, or a total of 606,403. Ireland has 744,816 electors divided as follows:—Counties, 642,865; boroughs, 97,599; Universities, 4,352. Thus the voting strength of the Kingdom is returned as 6,161,456. In making this return the Secretary of State asked the officers in charge of the registers to exclude those who are County Council voters only, and as far as possible to cut out duplicate votes. Unfortunately these directions have not been in all cases explicitly obeyed, so that the return is not absolutely correct. The voters for the Universities are thus stated:—Oxford, 6,011; Cambridge, 6,667; London, 3,388; Edinburgh, 6,885; St. Andrew's, 1,518; Glasgow, 5,094; Aberdeen, 3,431; and Dublin, 4,332.

Mr. Toole had a great stroke of luck at Epsom on the Derby Day. He arrived on the scene with a mind perfectly free from prejudice in respect to any horse in the running. Strolling about the Downs, he met a friend who was making a book, and asked him what was the horse with the longest odds against it. The bookmaker mentioned Sir Hugo. "Then," said Toole, "I will put £10 on him." The odds at that moment were 48 to 1, and Mr. Toole was after the race richer by £480.

Harvard College is about to establish an observatory on Arequipa, in Peru, at a height of 8,055 feet above the sea. Here the atmosphere is so clear that with a power of 1,140 on the 13in. telescope, Venus is seen in the daytime with far greater ease than when higher powers are employed in lower latitudes.

A London correspondent says that the Church Army is about to incorporate itself under the Companies Act. There are precedents for the act, as the Mission to Deepsea Fishermen is registered as a limited company.

The Council of Almoners of Christ's Hospital, after considering more than 100 properties, and inspecting many of them, have decided to purchase the estate of the Aylesbury Dairy Company, near Horsham, for a site for the hospital's new boarding school.

In addition to the supply of horses from Australia, the Indian Government, it is now stated, are getting from Buenos Ayres 600 South American horses for the use of their cavalry men. Baron von Pollnitz, formerly a cavalry officer in the Austrian army, but now established in Buenos Ayres, has contracted to supply the Government with the animals in question. The horses are to be mestizos, not less than 15½ hands high, and not to include any piebald or cream-coloured animals. The average cost of the horses delivered at Calcutta is nearly £27.

The official register of the French Navy, which has just been published, shows that service to possess seventeen vice-admirals on the active list, thirty rear-admirals, 117 post captains, 219 commanders, 753 lieutenants, 444 sub-lieutenants, 209 midshipmen of the first class, and seventy-six of the second-class.

The Bishop of Winchester preached to the inmates of Farnham Workhouse lately. This, it is believed, is the first time on which a Prelate of the See of St. Swithin has taken part in Divine service in a pauper establishment.

An enormous profit is made in some of the saloons of our mail steamers on sherry. Consul Henderson of Cadiz is responsible for the statement that sherry is manufactured in Spain for one of the largest mail steamship companies in the world at the rate of 4½d. per bottle, and retailed to their passengers at 4s. a bottle.

There is said to be a treasure amounting to 150,000,000*l.* in gold in the Julius Tower of the fortress of Spandau in Prussia.

It is a significant sign of agricultural depression that Earl Spencer has determined to sell the famous Althorp library. When the return of landholders was prepared, twenty years ago, Lord Spencer was credited with 27,185 acres, mostly in Northamptonshire, and an annual rent-roll of £46,764.

The latest addition to the Zoological Gardens is of a very interesting character. It is a snake which lives upon eggs, which it is able to swallow unbroken. But there is a remarkable mechanism for extracting the contents of the eggs quite unique in the animal kingdom. The spines of some of the vertebrae project through the wall of the gullet and are tipped with enamel, so that they are veritable teeth. With the help of these the eggshell is cracked and the contents liberated into the oesophagus, where there is no risk of any waste; the shell is then rejected by the mouth. This singular serpent is named *Dasypeltis*, and comes from South Africa.

The French Army consists of 582 battalions of infantry, 438 squadrons of cavalry, 484 batteries of field and ninety-six of garrison artillery, two regiments of pontoon train, eighty-three companies of sappers, and seventy-two companies of military train. There are besides four battalions to each regiment, with a territorial army in addition of 154 regiments of infantry, 121 squadrons of cavalry, eighteen battalions of sappers, and eighteen squadrons of military train.

The phylloxera has now appeared in fifteen provinces in Spain, and the vineyards affected cover an area of 675,000 acres.

Nearly all the carved work for the new municipal buildings in Bombay, now approaching completion, was designed in the Bombay School of Art, and executed by Telegu carvers.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom make enormous additions to their wealth every year. Mr. Giffen estimates that in the course of ten years, 1875 to 1885, the wealth of the nation increased from £8,500,000,000 to £10,000,000,000.

Seven handsome orange trees are about to be placed on the East terrace of Windsor Castle, opposite the Royal apartments. They have an interesting history, and are said to have been brought to Hampton Court in the time of Prince William of Orange.

For the thirty-second Church Congress, to be held at Folkestone in the first week of October, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a special building capable of seating 3,000 persons will be erected in the grounds of the Exhibition.

Mrs. Langtry is a collector of fans, and she has one room in her house in Pont-street, the walls of which are entirely decorated with fans, many of them being very beautiful and rare.

At the Royal Agricultural Show at Warwick, the Prince of Wales's visit to the dairy was prolonged for nearly half an hour. Miss Maidment, the lecturer, had the honour on Monday of forwarding to the Castle a dish of "ornamental butter" for the table. This tribute appears to have been much admired; and the purpose of Tuesday morning's visit was to see such another dish made up. Miss Maidment, beginning with the butter as it left the churn, shaped a quantity of it into the semblance of a bouquet of *Maréchal* Neil roses, and offered the finished work to the Prince, who bore it off in triumph to his carriage, declaring it to be a veritable work of art. The Duke

of York facetiously asked if he might have a button-hole of the same flowers; and Lord Brooke assured the modellist that the Countess had for a moment been so completely deceived by the close resemblance to real objects of the flowers sent on Monday evening that she had instinctively bent forward to inhale the perfume. The effects of light and shade, which are due, in real roses, to the semi-transparency of their petals, is imitated in this case by forming these delicate exfoliations thicker at their bases than at their edges; and the dainty irregularity of their curves is faithfully reproduced. The Prince was cheered as he carried off his trophy.

By means of his recently-established Sustentation Fund, the Bishop of Liverpool has been enabled to raise, for this year, the stipend of sixteen underpaid incumbents, having charge of a population of more than 5,000 persons, to £235, and of seven incumbents having less than 5,000 population to £200 a year.

Working men in the United States do not appear to be enjoying many advantages under the McKinley Tariff. Consul Sadler, of Chicago, reports that in his district clothing and house-rent cost more than they did, and somehow men's requirements seem greater and life less simple. He considers it doubtful whether a man and his wife with two children can live in that city outside the limit of absolute poverty on less than £1 13s. to £1 17s. a week. Domestic servants, however, seem to be still doing well; but, as Americans do not, as a rule, go into service, nearly all domestics are of foreign origin. A coachman gets £5 to £10 a month, with board and lodging for self and family; a fairly good cook gets from 20s. to 30s. a week, or more in large establishments and hotels. "With regard," says Mr. Sadler, "to almost every other branch of the working classes it may be said that the earnings of labour at Chicago allow of but very small possible savings, that there are in this city in all industries as many working men who can scarcely make both ends meet as there are who are able to save, and that the possible savings of unskilled labour are actually nil."

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.—Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich, and 149, New Bond-street, London, solicit a visit to their showrooms, where they have always on view stained-glass windows and other objects of ecclesiastical art, executed for almost any part of the kingdom. Messrs. Mayer and Co. will have great pleasure in submitting designs and estimates for any window in contemplation free of all charges.

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